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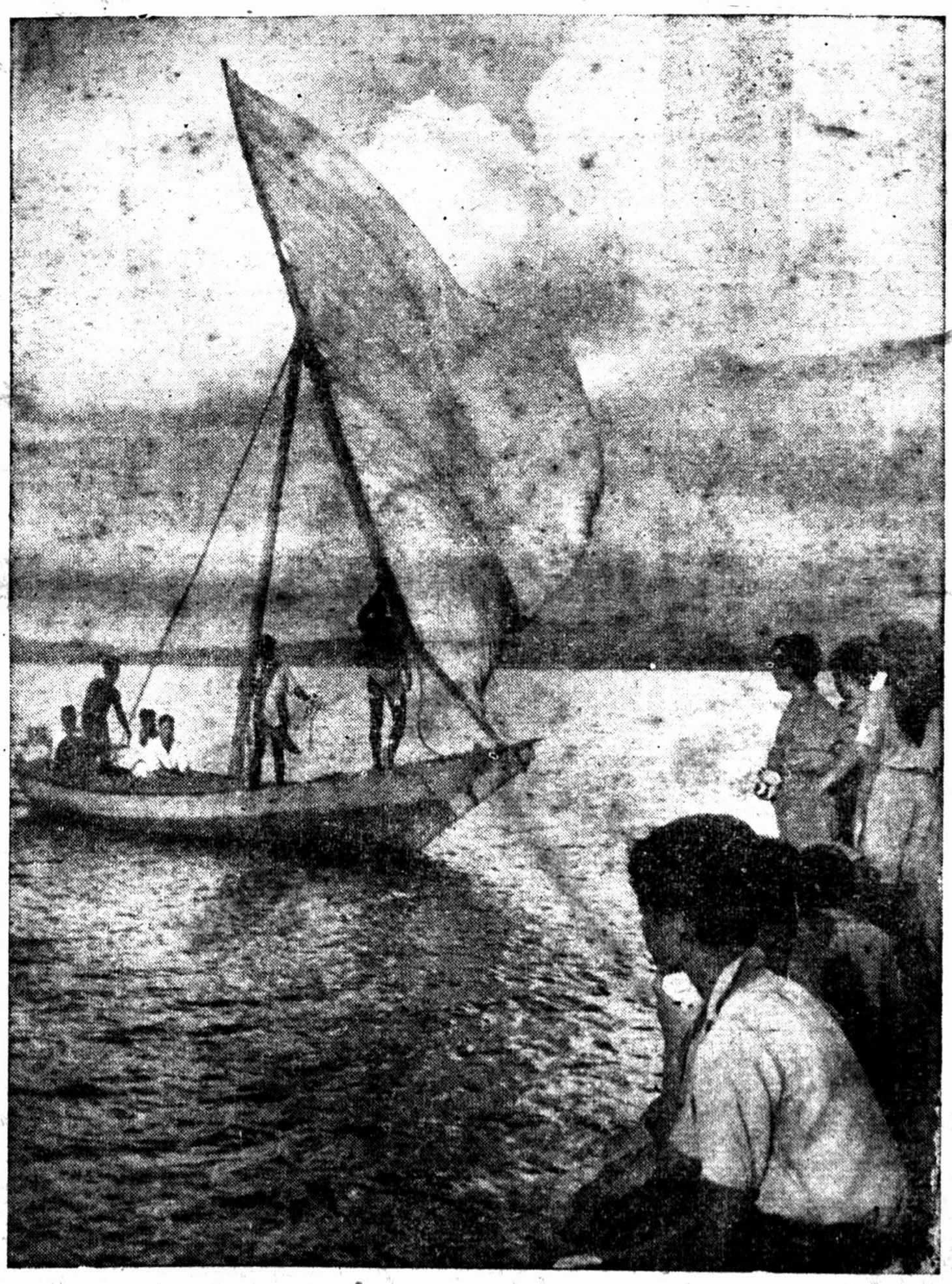


Photo: B. F. Ferreira

THE SOVIET DOES NOT WANT WAR

(See Page 3)

A TALE OF TWO PATIENTS

THE Staff nurse was the first to notice him. He was a small, wizened man and he sat on the form outside the ward door with a shabby attache case on his knees, clutching a large envelop.

She went over to him.

'Are you for admission?" she asked looking down at the alert, puckard face. He stood up, though even so the nurse was able to look down at him.

"Yes miss," he answared, "but it will do when you're ready. I thought I'd wait here for a bit; you seem to have your hands full in there."

She smiled and, taking the envelope from him, tore it open and studied the contents.

"It's just my feet", explained the small man as she read. "Nothing much just a couple of weeks an' I'll be right as rain. I've just retired, Got a new bike, too. I'm going to have a grand time soon.

She glanced at him oddly.

"That's all right," she said quietly. "Have you been in hospital before?"

"Never a day's illness in me life, miss!" he replied proudly.

"Ah, then you won't know much about hospital routine. But you'll soon get used to it. Come along, Mr. Jones, I'll tell you which is your bed."

HE followed her down the long ward, trying to disguise his painful walk. He nodded cheerfully to the men lying in the twin rows of beds, with their crisp white linen and red over blankets. Some of the men grinned back his greetings; others gazed at him with indifferent eyes.

"This is yours," said the nurse, pausing near the end of the ward.

"No, not that bed, that's spare; this one, number twenty-seven, next to Mr. Marlow. I should get to bed now. before the doctor comes. W'll be all right?"

"I'll be right as rain," respor.ded the little man confidently; "don't bother about me, lass, I expect you've a lot to do."

Jimmie sat on his bed. From his attache case he extracted washing and shaving requisites. He studied the lockers opposite and arranged his own accessories similarly.

His eyes encountered those of his neighbour, and he nodded sociably. Mr. Marlow, too, was elderly, but with a jowl that seemed to depress the pillow. Jimmie thought he seemed to be in pain.

"Nice place, this," said Jimmie in his spritely way.

His neighbour utter a short derisive laugh.

"Wait till you've been here a bit; maybe you'll think differently then! You'll never walk out of here, I can tell you that.

Jimmie glanced at him quizzically while he removed his collar and tie. "Seems all right to me. That nurse is a grand lass."

The other stirred impatiently, and looked at the ceiling.

"Young hussies. Keep you waiting for things. They don't know what it's like."

"There seems precious few of em to look after all us", commented Jimmie, and a nurse who was passing rewarded him with a fleeting smile.

Jimmie was lying between the sheets now and leaning on his elbow politely asking Mr. Marlow about himself. His neighbour was bitter about his present lot.

"When you're ill nobody wants you, that's my experience. You'll soon find that out too. My son, now, he comes up when he feels like it." He laughed harshly. "God knows what I'll do when I get out of here, if I ever do get out alive. The last fellow in that bed died", he added meaningly.

A grin puckered Jimmie's face into pleasant lines. He explained that he had just retired and bought a new bike and didn't propose to die with so many pleasant things to be done.

Mr. Marlow grunted and twisted painfully on to his side, facing the newcomer.

"I'm just retired, too, and a lot of good I am now! They want me to have my leg off, but I won't agree to it", he said savagely, "and I never will. It's ridiculous at my age!"

"Well", commented Jimmie, shaking his head, "they know best."

Mr. Marlow sank back into his pillow, his face contorted.

"Maybe you'll think differently when they want to take yours off. It's your feet, isn't it? I saw them. You'll see. they'll want to have them off".

"Ay, they're misbehavin' a bit", replied Jimmie casually; "but I'll be out in a couple of weeks, it's nothing much", and he reverted to other topics.

They were of different worlds. Yet they lay in intimate proximity, each moulded by sixty-five years of contrasting circumstances.

Gradually, disjointedly, during the long, idle intervals when the imperturbable young surgeon with the unruly fair hair was not prodding thoughtfully over Jimmie's feet or pitting his entreaties against Mr. Marlow's obstinacy, they collated the empires from which illness has detached them.

Mr. Marlow liked to discourse on his successful managership in the gentlemen's outfitting trade. Jimmie liked to recollect the oddities of thirty years as station master and factotum; though his thoughts more often were revolving round the shiny new cycle waiting unused in his front room. Everybody knew about Jimmie's bike.

The other patients bantered him about it.

"Going out for a spin to-day, Jimmie!' 'they shouted across the ward, and even Sister and the tired-looking nurse as they hurried by his bed. But when Jimmie bit", said Jimmie with abiding stoicism, and frequently berated his neighbour because of his bikering, for Jimmie had become the champion of the nurses. "The things those gels do for us....!" was his marvelling reiteration.

One morning the white-coated surgeon did not pause soberly, probe, and pass on to Mr. Marlow; instead he called for the screens, and after a searching examination sat on the edge of Jimmie's bed.

"They're no good to you any more, Jimmie" he said gravely, and Mr. Marlow's prophecy was fulfilled.

"You know what's best", said Jimmie calmly; "Iv'e every trust in you, mister."

"That's half the battle, Jimmie", said the surgeon, rising with a quiet smile. "Of course, you realize that you're not young, but you've got an excellent constitution."

"I'll be right as rain", grinned the little man; "don't bother about me, mister." And the surgeon thrust his hands into the pockets of his coat and, cursing his lips, walked by Sister with her record book and waiting pen.

"I'll do him to-morrow morning", he murmured, and moved on to shake his pipe. "I'll not tell them till it's done, though."

Mr. Marlow saw the screens put around his neighbour's bed; he saw them removed. He watched them lift Jimmie on to a stretcher and carried away, drowsy with a soothing drug.

Mr. Marlow waited.

Later he saw Jimmie carried back inert, his face tranquil in drugged sleep, and placed carefully in bed. And later still in the day, at visitors' time, he saw the unsuspecting sons ambling cheerfully down the ward, followed by their wives.

Jimmie had been hovering on the borderline of wakefulness for an hour; now his eyes fluttered open and absorbed his surroundings.

The Sister stared at an adjacent temperature chart. The patients reached for books and magazines. Mr Marlow lay back and waited.

The sons had traversed the hushed ward; now they crowded round Jimmie's bed.

"Hey, what's all this?" they cried jocularly; "having a nap at visitors hour. That's not done, y'know!" And then they realised his weakness.

"What is it, Dad?" they asked anxiously, stooping over him.

Jimmie moistened his lips. Though his voice was weak, it still had a touch of his old jauntiness.

"I've been thinking", he murmured. "Biking is such terrible hard work. I rather fancied one of them natty chairs with an enjin. Are they expensive, do you think? " He looked up at them timidly.

They stared at the bedclothes and understood.

"We'll get you the very best!" they told him eagerly, all talking at once, and the women wanted to bend over him and stroke his head.

"You'll be living with us, of course", said the elder son anxiously.

"Nonsense!" thrust in the younger; "our house is bigger than yours!" And Sister affected, not to hear the voices disturbing the quiet of the ward.

They appealed hotly to Jimmie.

'Nay, you mun sort it out yourselves' the little man declared perkily, and turned a complacent face towards his neighbour.

But Mr. Marlow was staring at the ceiling, going back again over the whole story of his life.

(John O'London's Weekly)

By P. A. Booth

"What did I tell you!" exclaimed Mr. Marlow. "I reckon there would be quite a lot of things left." replied Jimmie reflectively, lighting his pipe. I said you'd never walk out of here. Even if you get out alive, what is there left for you? You're a fool.

told the surgeon about his bike the younger man said nothing.

Both the neighbours were widowers. But while Mr. Marlow could not understand why his son, to whom he had presented a thriving grocery business, should be indifferent now, Jimmie chuckled because he had outwitted his two lads by slipping unobstructively into hospital.

"You old devil!" the two reproached him on the first of their frequent visits, looming robustly over his bed and showing traces of haste. "You know damn well we'd have brought you!"

"Didn't want to be a bother", said Jimmie placcidly, his pipe aglow; "but I'd like you to keep an eye on me bike; I'll be wanting it soon, I expect."

Jimmie never wanted to be a bother. Not even when the youthful surgeon began to pause pensively over his feet, or even later when his legs received the same daily probing diagnosis as his feet....

"Nurse! Nurse!" Mr. Marlow would shout fretfully.

"It's all right, lass, I can wait a

his head by the bed of the obdurate Mr. Marlow.

When the surgeon had left the ward Mr. Marlow turned triumphantly to his neighbour.

"What did I tell you! I said you'd never walk out of here. Even if you get out alive, what is there left for you? You're a fool!"

"I reckon there'd be quite a lot of things left", said Jimmie reflectively, lighting his pipe. Mr. Marlow twisted disgustedly on to his back, wincing with the effort. He resumed the corollary.

"You can wash out any idea that your sons will want you," he said with assured prescience. "As soon as I told my son they wanted to amputate, he started telling me how cramped their house was. I was right about your legs, and I'll be right about this, too. They'll not want you a burden on them, especially their wives!"

"Well, well, we shall have to see,' said Jimmie, drawing deeply through

"I'm sure other husbands don't require security from their wives every time they ask for a small loan!"

GEORGE WOLFE

Do You Know

All About The.....

London Tube Railways

During 1947, London's underground trains covered 204,000,000 miles carrying more than 553,000,000 passengers.

On the London underground railway system, 164 escalators and 100 lifts carry an almost unending stream of people anything down to 181 ft. into the earth.

1,230 machines are used for issuing tickets, reeling out 16,000 miles of tickets during the course of the year.

The tube railways run at a depth varying from 20 to 190 ft.

On the tube railways accommodation is of one class only and hand luggage only is allowed.

86 gigantic fans pump 4,000,000 cubic ft. of air into the system every minute to stabilise the temperature at about 70 degree F.

During four hours at night when the underground railways are not running 800 plate-layers examine every yard of the track, keeping the accident rate down to one in half-a-million.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE MONSTER OF LOWER SAXONY

ON a warm Sunday in March some schoolchildren in Lower Saxony brought home to their parents a number of teeth and other fragments of a prehistoric monster which is believed to have been drowned in swamp about 2,00,000 years ago.

Remains of prehistoric animals have often been found in the neighbourhood of the little villages of Lohringen and Noddenavorbergon, but never before have remains of such a large animal as this skeleton been found.

The find was made rather inexpertly and roughly by a mechanical excavator which was scraping marl out of a pit for use as manure by local farmers.

Of Unusual Interest

Herr Andreas Werner, the foreman in charge of the marl pit, at once saw that the obstruction unearthed by the mechanical digger was of unusual interest. He ordered his men to cease operations at that spot and to remove the digger some 20 yards further on

On returning to his home that night he got into touch with Herr Alexander Rosenbrock, a retired schoolmaster with more than a local reputation as an antiquarian who since his retirement has taken charge of the museum in the picturesque and unbombed town of Verden on the Aller.

Herr Rosenbrock went to the marl pit and had no difficulty in identifying the obstruction encountered by the mechanical digger as part of the skull of a mammoth—a pre-historic forebear of the elephant that became extinct during the last ice-age.

Herr Rosenbrock and the foreman arranged that measures should be taken to excavate the skeleton as soon as possible; but owing to lack of manpower it was unfortunately impossible to prevent sightseers, especially children, from making the long walk to the marl pit where some of them did some damage to the remains and removed smaller pieces such as teeth.

Fine Condition

A few schoolchildren even brought home mammoth teeth to their mothers, who like mothers all over the world in similar circumstances, told their children "to take that nasty thing outside". Attempts are being made to recover as many of the stolen fragments as possible

Herr Rosenbrock told me that the skeleton was on the whole in remarkably fine condition. Some damage was done to the skull by the mechanical digger and some of the bones have been softened by water. He is confident, however, that practically the whole of the skeleton can be reassembled.

The mammoth's gigantic, curving tusks, which were broken in several pieces by the weight of the earth, have been put together and are eight feet six inches long. At their widest part they exceed seven and a half inches in diameter and taper down to about four inches.

Two side teth which I examined weighed respectively roughly five pounds and four pounds. The total weight of the teeth in the animal's head is estimated to have amounted to no less than 150 pounds—approximately the weight of an average man.

From the length of the tusks Herr Rosenbrock considers that the mammoth in question was a relatively old animal.

MAMMOTH THAT DIED IN A MARSH: These are some of the excavated remains of the prehistoric mammoth found by accident in a marl pit in Germany. Believed to be 200,000 years old, these remains include ribs and vertebrae, some of the ribs being four feet in length—among the smallest of the bones found!

By Allen G. Bettany

"Take those nasty things outside', saia the mothers, when German schoolchildren in Lower Saxony brought home a collection of huge teeth and other grisly fragments.

Now the search is on for the missing pieces, for they form part of a skeleton of a prehistoric monster believed to have died 200,000 years ago, the first mammoth remains ever to have been found in this part of the world. Some of the teeth weigh four and five pounds apiece; the tusks are eight and half feet in length; the neck bones alone weigh 20 pounds each.

Flint Tools

Inside the skeleton a long piece of wood was found which Herr Rosenbrock believes to have been of the same age as the mammoth and which may even have been the shaft of the spear with which it was killed by prehistoric men.

Surrounding the skeleton were found a number of flint tools, one of which was so sharp that it cut through the coat of Herr Rosenbrock, who was experimenting with it, not believing that it could do any damage.

Sightseers to the marl pit were rather disappointed with what they saw for there is a great difference between seeing a reconstructed skeleton in a museum and a large number of bones mostly embedded in dirt.

The removal of the bones was an unbelievably laborious process. The marl could only be removed in small quantities. When portions of the skeleton were uncovered Herr Rosenbrock and his friends went to work with small garden towels carefully scraping away the dirt. An infinity of patience was required to remove these bones from the surrounding marl. Some of the bones were of remarkable size, the neck bones for instance being about ten inches broad, seven inches thick, and weighing each over 20 pounds. The ribs presented the greatest difficulty, as these bones were relatively small and brittle.

Remarkable Feature

A remarkable feature of the discovery was that the skeleton was found not more than ten feet below the surface; so that during the many thousands of years which have passed since the animal's death not only have hundreds of generations of human beings tilled the soil just about its head but also several geological periods have elapsed

It is believed that the reasons why this skeleton has been so well-preserved is that the animal was drowned in the mark bog probably after being speared instead of dying on the surface in the way normal to its kind.

Most of the skeleton is in fairly good condition, and Herr Rosenbrock, a retired schoolmaster now in charge of a local museum, believes that reconstruction can be achieved practically complete. Removal of the bones is the most difficult task, and Herr Rosenbrock (right) is here supervising the disinterring of part of the skeleton.

AFTERMATH OF WALLACE-TRUMAN TUSSLE

EXCLUSIVE TO B C W

In this, the second and concluding part of an article based on an interview with the Third Party candidate for U.S. Presidency, Mr. Penn Kimball, traces in characteristically frank style the events that forced Henry Wallace to walk out of the White House, the organisation of his Third Party and subsequent line-up with the Soviet policy.

The Famous Speech

Q. How about your speech in Madison Square Garden in September, 1946?

Wallace: I went to the White House before going to New York and handed him (Truman) a copy of my address. We sat by his desk within three feet of each other while he looked it over. When he turned a page, I turned a page in my copy, calling his attention to points that I thought important. He didn't ask many questions.

At one point where I had written I wanted one thing to be clearly understood. I am neither anti-Russian nor pro-Russian," the President underlined the words and said that was where he stood, too. I wrote his approval into the speech.

I sincerely believed the President had no reservations about my making the speech, and that he was coming around to my point of view. I didn't know then, and I don't think he knew, the extent to which Vandenberg and Byrnes were committed to another policy. They were both in Paris, and the President and I had had no discussions to lead me to believe that our foreign policy was a closed issue in the administration.

Q. It is now history that you omitted certain parts of your Madison Square Garden speech that were critical of the Communists when the audience began to boo you. Can you recall what went through your mind at the time?

Wallace: As I remember I got on very late, and was sort of galloping through the speech to make my air time. I wasn't particularly surprised at getting booed; that happened to me plenty of times. And I have omitted parts of my speeches before and since, when I felt the audience getting restless. In this case I didn't see any point in getting into a platform dogfight.

The whole speech had already been released to the press. I guess I just figured it really didn't make any difference if I read the whole thing or not.

Looking back now, in the light of the interpretations that have been put on it, I think it would have been better not to skip. But I never indicated to anybody that I wanted to back up on the words in that speech, all of them. And I still stand by them.

Q. What happened when you got back to Washington?

Wallace: As you know, a reporter asked the President in his press conference whether or not he had approved my speech. I think the reporter was referring to that section in which I had quoted the President's fullhearted agreement. But the President just said, Yes, he had approved the speech. That was what set Vandenberg and Byrnes to work. (After giving this answer, Wallace asked me to strike it out because, he added, he didn't "like to descend to personalities; nothing is ever proved by that." This happened a couple of times, and I countered with the argument that it was impossible to record history accurately without mentioning them. We let it go at that. Their inclusion is on my own responsibility.)

Q. What about the subsequent release of the memorandum of foreign policy you sent the President in July?

Wallace: I called up Charlie Ross and asked him if it was now all right for me to release the statement I had sent to the President earlier in the summer, explaining my position on the whole foreign policy question. He said all right. A few minutes later he called backed and said not to. By that time the press boys had already grabbed their copies and gone.

Q. Did you see the President?

Wallace: Of course. He seemed quite upset. He told me that Jimmy Byrnes felt the whole business was pulling the rug out from under his feet in Paris. That was the way the President put it. He asked me, and I agreed, not to deal with the foreign-policy issue in the forthcoming Congrssional campaign.. The President seemed to have been taken completely by surprise by the turn of events . I am sure he didn't know what was happening.

Q. Did he ask for your resignation then?

Wallace: No. That didn't happen until after the boys had had time to put the pressure on from Paris.

Fate Of Byrnes

Q. When you finally did leave the Cabinet, was there any understanding between you and the President about what would happen to Byrnes?

Wallace: No. A newspaper reporter did bring me a message from Hannegan that something might be worked out to keep my progressive policies alive in the Administration. I don't know whether or not the President had antyhing to do with that or not. But I had the definite impression that everybody wasn't exactly pleased with Byrnes's part in the whole mess. And I wasn't a bit surprised when Byrnes finally left the Cabinet.

Q. After the release of your memorandum on foreign policy, Bernard Baruch charged that your criticisms of his plan for control of atomic enery were based on false information. It was publicized, furthermore, that you privately admitted your error to Baruch, agreed to sign a public retraction and then went back on your promise. Is that true?

Wallace: Baruch called me up and asked me to see him in New York. He said he was very upset, and that there was one thing in my statement about which we really had the same view. It was some minor technical detail, and I don't even remember now which it was. When I got to his office, I agreed to go along him on the point. That was all. I still felt that I was absolutely correct on the main issues, that, first of all, we should stop the manufacture of atomic bombs.

Baruch seemed in a terrible hurry for me to sign a letter clearing up the misunderstanding, but I had to leave before a satisfactory draft could be drawn. I left one of my assistants behind to work something out for me to look at.

I spent the week-end at my farm and didn't see the letter until I got back to my office in Washington. I didn't like it all; it gave a completely false impression.

I talked to Baruch on the phone and told him so. The next thing I knew Baruch had released a blast against me to the newspapers.

Q. When you made your speaking trip to Europe last year, you were accused of being unpatriotic bordering on treason. Some Congressmen suggested you should have been prosecuted under the Logan Act. What is your view?

Wallace: When Winston Churchill came over here, he was not speaking for either the British Government, which had just defeated him, or the British people. And his Fulton speech certainly was not the policy then preached by Ernest Bevin. But he had some pretty good backing on the platform with him.

Q. But he was invited to Fulton, wasn't he?

Wallace: Well, over 100 members of Parliament sponsored my trip to England, and I think that was pretty good backing too. I didn't claim to be speaking for any one but myself. Churchill came over here to consolidate the reactionaries, and I went over there to consolidate the progressives who wanted to preserve the peace. I certainly think any citizen is entitled to work for peace.

Q. But you were openly attacking the American Administration. Isn't there a difference?

Wallace: As long as we are not at war yet, I don't see what is wrong in speaking out against policies that lead to war. I told people in Europe just what I have been telling people in this country; to get together to stop the drive toward war before it's too late.

Q. In a book of yours, you once wrote: "Neither socialism nor Communism meets the realities of human nature. Both of them have an emotional dryness, a dogmatic thinness which repels me". Do you still stand by those feelings?

Wallace: Yes, although that is hardly a complete statement.

Q: Would you call yourself a believer in capitalism?

Progressive Capitalism

Wallace: I am. Roosevelt was, too. I believe in progressive capitalism.

Q. What's that?

Wallace: Reactionary capitalism controls production in order to fix prices at the point where they will yield the highest profit. It is a doctrine of scarcity; it produces the boom-bust cycle when inventories get so high that it is more profitable to cut production. And boom-bust will destroy capitalism itself unless we have an economy of abundance.

Q. How do you do that?

Wallace: One way is by Government investment in private enterprise so that capital will keep working instead of being laid up in large reserves, accumulating for the bust. The average American believes in something like that and not the socialism that Eastern intellectuals like to talk about. The average American is a progressive capitalist.

Q. If abundance is your creed, how do you account for your policies as Secretary of Agriculture when, as some put it, you were "slaughtering little pigs" and plowing under food?

Wallace: Those policies were emergency measures. The big-city boys had already been practising scarcity in producing steel and automobiles. The high tariff had killed our export market. The farmer's purchasing power was shot.

We had to bring the farmers back in line with what American industry had already done. And I tried, once the balance was restored, to move away from those emergency measures as fast as possible. I've been preaching abundance for 20 years. In the second place, most of the pigs killed went into the mouths of people on relief, and most of the crops plowed under were commodity crops, like cotton, and not food at all.

Q. Do you feel you may have become a dupe of the Communist Party on foreign affairs?

Wallace: I don't have as big an inferiority complex as all that. You don't have to be a Communist to be against a war with Russia.

Q. You were an outstanding supporter of the war against Hitler. A lot of people say that Stalin is no different from Hitler. How do you account for the fact that you are against fighting Stalin?

Wallace: Now, don't stir me up. That kind of mentality is the same that was behind the pre-war anti-Comintern. The Hitler approach was that the whole world should be made to serve the Germanic, Aryan elite. The Communist approach is to increase the productivity and economic welfare of people. True, the Communists use totalitarian methods that deny individual freedoms and I'm against that. And I'm against Communism. But their fundamental goal is not one that makes war inevitable, in my mind.

Q. What do you make of Russian expansionism?

Wallace: I don't think we've made a good try to at finding out what it amounts to. We haven't had a real global conference at which all the points of conflict have been written down and argued. I think we could settle them all by treaty if we had a will to do it. That is, if our negotiators wanted to succeed in reaching agreement instead of trying to hem in Russia willy-nilly.

Q. Do you think the Russians are in a mood to agree on such a treaty?

Wallace: Well, I think it's important to get at Stalin while he's still alive. I think he has mellowed a lot.

Q. Do you think the Russians are preparing for war with us?

Wallace: You must be able to put yourself in the other fellow's place. The Russians have been hit and hit hard three times since the revolution. We forget sometimes how many were killed by the Allied armies in Russia after the first war. The depth of their fear of invasion is inconceivable to us. If you read Russian history, you can see where our tough policy could turn them into wild beasts. They're not that yet, but it isn't our fault.

Q. Do you think that the Communists are trying to capitalize on misery and destruction in Europe?

Wallace: The worst trouble began when this country started giving money to Governments that promised to crush Comunism. How do you eliminate misery with arms?

European Recovery

Q. Then you believe in some kind of European Recovery Programme?

Wallace: When I first advocated a recovery plan for Europe, people called it "globaloney" and "milk for the hottentots is all right as long as he's a certain kind of Hottentot.

Q. How do you think the reconstruction of Europe should be handled?

Wallace: It seems to me that if you want rehabilitation, you have to spend it on that and not military supplies. And if you are sincere about rehabilitation, it ought to be distributed on the basis of the damage done by the Axis armies, not according to the policies of the hungry

Q. Don't you think the United States should be prepared for any military eventuality?

Wallace: Until the United Nations has a bigger force than any individual nation in the world, I agree that the United States has to have a strong, highly trained, well-equipped military establishment.

Q. Then why are you opposed to universal military training?

Wallace: Because I think UMT is

(Continued On Page 24)

"How Odd Of God"!

By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

Don't you think it more than odd
That our adjectives for God
Are merciful, benevolent, compassionate and kind?
That we call him the all-seeing
And all-wise, omniscient being
While creation, every moment, seems to prove that he is blind?

And I wonder and I wonder
If he did not make a blunder
When he made existence what it is, with all its greed and strife;
Or did he mould creation
After deep deliberation,
Setting the scarlet seal of death upon the brow of life?

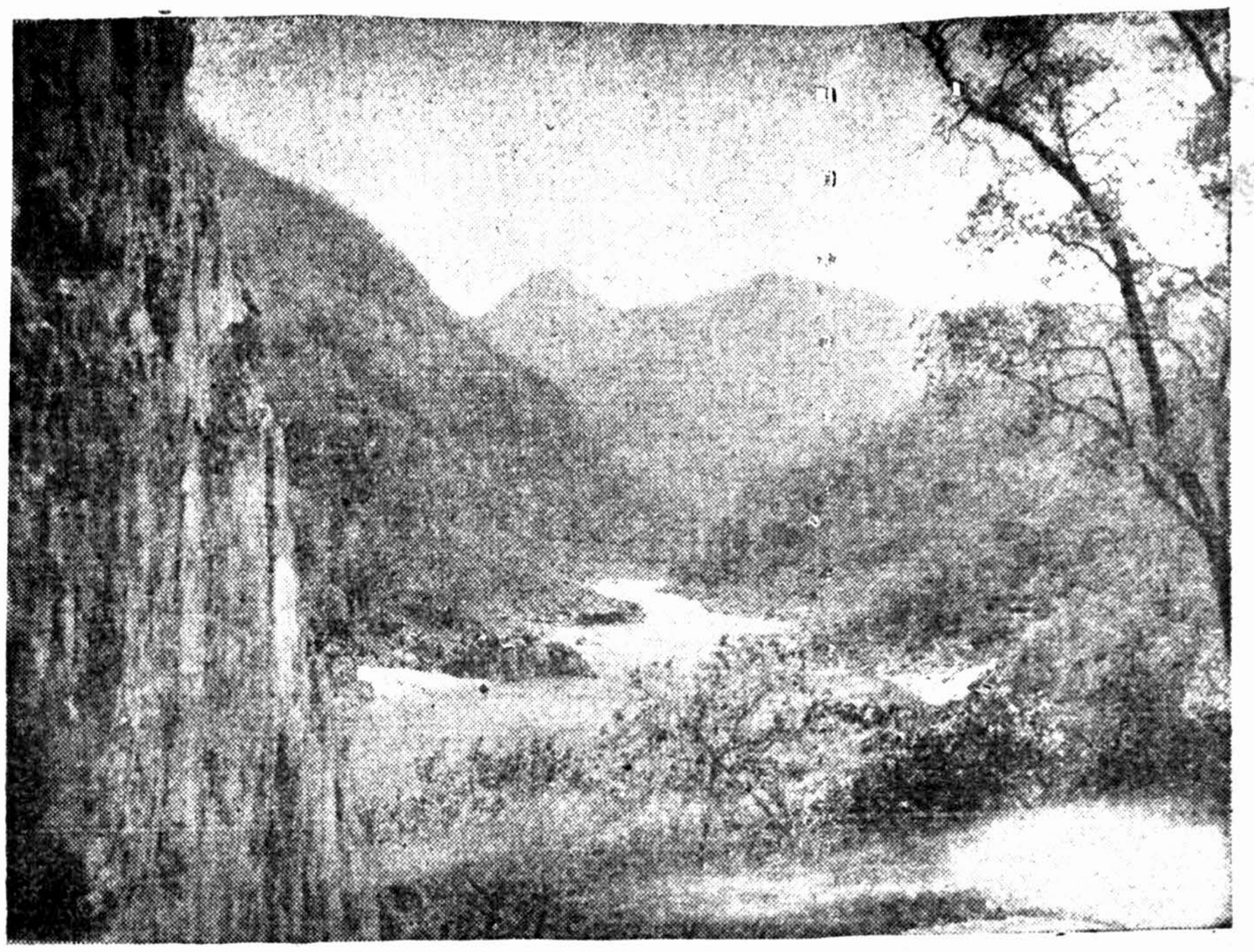
One thing is more than certain,
That he hides behind the curtain
And watches tragi-comedies of beggars and of kings.
His fingers are thrice supple:
They can separate or couple
Two lovers in an instant with the pulling of the strings.

Does God hold the darwinian
Old popular opinion:
Survival of the fittest?—but the fittest don't survive!
For the noble are out-witted
By the vulgar, most unfitted,
And the honest swiftly perish, while the wicked go alive!

All Nature, with a snigger,
Makes the lesser dread the bigger,
Injustice at the temple of creation holds the trigger,—
So that God, the old Creator,
Is a sort of stern dictator,
And Time, who gathers up the dead, his comrade,—the grave-digger.

Big fish feed on little fish, and little fish, on littler,
In everything God sits to make resides a hidden Hitler;
For might is right and life itself is unabated struggling,
And all our attitude of love is platitude and juggling;
At every breath our life is death, and who could ever doubt it?
But—have you ever thought of what you're going to do about it?

"It is a magnificent idea. It is poetic." Thus wrote Gandhiji to the author when she explained to him the idea of naming the new cow colony in the "Rishikesh" forest area as Pashulok (abode of cattle). Though it is essentially a Government scheme, Mira Ben makes an appeal for public co-operation and thinks that Pashulok may well become one of the memorials to Bapu's sacred memory.



A view of Pashulok with the ganges flowing serenely

PASHULOK: The Ideal Cow Colony

By Mira Ben

THE unhappy Indian cow, of whom I wrote recently, has to be saved if India is to live. No one realized this fact more vividly than Bapu.

When I wrote to him last January, describing a typical, neglected Goshala, he replied in a letter, dictated during his last Fast, with these burning words:

"It is enough to make one despair of the cow, the Mother of Prosperity, receiving her due in a country accused of cow worship. There is no Swaraj in such a land".

During the last days I spent with Bapu from September to December last, we often talked of this problem, as I was preparing to take up a big Government scheme for cattle development in the Rishikesh forest area. When I left Delhi, in the middle of December, and came to settle down here, I wrote to Bapu suggesting that, if he approved, I should like to name this area Pashulok. Bapu wrote back saying it "is a magnificent idea. It is poetic"

Memorial To Bapu

Thus Pashulok came into existence, and it is these circumstances surrounding its birth which have led me to feel that it could become one of the Memorial to Bapu's sacred memory. I have therefore put it before the Gandhi Memorial Committee, and, at the same time have suggested that the whole area, as shown in the accompanying map, be reserved for all time as a National Park, protected from material exploitation such as the building of factories or towns, or the destruction of forests.

Cupped in an amphi theatre of Himalayan foot-hills, at the spot where Gangaji emerges into the Doon Valley, this area is steeped in ancient associations. Lakshman-Jhula, Rishikesh, Bir Bhadra, and hills above Nilkanth all lie within its radius. Some 75p.c. of the area is Government Reserved Forest, and the extent is about 14 miles broad and long. Wild animals and birds of all sorts dwell here, enhancing the natural beauty and sacred atmosphere of the place. Many thousands of acres of the Government Reserves are open grass lands.

The Vedic Prayer

Once upon a time this must have been the home of happy cows, loved and tendered by their masters as described in these beautiful Vedic verses.

O cows! you shall be provided with a beautiful cow-shed, with excellent water and every comfort; while during the day you shall be led to the finest pastures.

O cows! may the gods protect and enrich you, and may you, with your riches nourish us.

O cows! come to us in perfect health, and, living without fear in this cow-shed, yield us valuable cow-dung and sweet refreshing milk.

O cows! come hither and grow robust. In this place increase with many calves, and may you become attached to your master.

O cows! may your cow-shed be favourable to you, that you may increase in strength and numbers. Your master himself will wander with you in the pastures.

O cows! associate happily with your master. This cow-shed is here for your welfare, therein live long, continually increasing in beauty and in kind

May we all obtain and cherish such beautiful cows!

A.V. III. 14.

This was the Hindu ideal in its perfection, but today that beautiful picture has been transformed into a hideous mockery. Crores of Hindus still talk of the cow as sacred, and donate huge sums of money to her cause every year, but they do not care to see what is happening to her, or where their donated money goes. Much less do they care to "wander with her in the pastures" or see to it with their own eyes that the Goshala be clean, commodious and in every way propitious.

A Living Example

Pashulok has got to reawaken the great ideal. As a beginning I am developing the Government scheme which comprises a Segregation Camp for old and unproductive cattle, and a Salvage Farm for dry pregnant cows. But the work here has got to be something much more than a Government scheme, however good. It has got to become a living example of service to the "Mother of Prosperity", and that innocent and tender hearted creature, who cannot speak to us in words, but whose soft luminous eyes silently appeal to us for protection and love.

Only those who have lived amongst cows know the extent to which they respond to love. Love will increase the yield of milk. After all milk is the welling up of mother's love in its material form. So nearly are love and milk connected that it is wholly unnatural for them to be divided. When we think of this, how doubly horrible does the present-day neglect and torture of our Mother Cow, which I referred to in my last article, appear to us!

The Vedic verses which I have quoted above breathe of love and tender care. That is the only natural and right attitude towards her whose milk we drink and whose male offspring sustain us with cultivated fields of golden corn. Pashulok has got to reach this goal. It is a tremendous task, seeing the degenerate depths to which present day "Cow Worship" has fallen, and the misery and weakness to which the poor cow has been reduced.

Government Schemes will give us technical assistance and some financial aid, but sympathy and support from the public, both in the form of money and selfless unencumbered workers is essential. The movement in order to live, has got to become the practical expression of a moral reawakening regarding the sacred cow on the part of the Hindu world. Without that reawakening we cannot save her.

The Programme

The work immediately before us is; clearance of rough grass and jungle scrub to make way for good grazing grasses. Cultivation of land for fodder crops and the needs of the workers. Study and sorting out of the thousands of cattle now-a-days grazing in the area. Castration of inferior bulls and segregation of useless types of cattle. Introduction of good bulls for the passable and good cows, so as to breed up improved stock. Some superior Hariana-type of cows will also be introduced to form a nucleus of first class animals. Along with all this will come the formation of model colonies and villages for the human beings engaged in the work.

At present we are right at the beginning. A few living quarters and two cow-sheds have been built, but this is nothing like enough to satisfy the needs of man and beast. Fifty-five acres of land have been cleared and we are busy trying to get this little bit ready for sowing before the rains. Once the rains break we shall have to suspend all development activities. By next November work will begin again in real earnest, and, if public funds become available, we shall then be able to start building quarters for Gosevaks, and develop the work on a broader basis. For this non-Governmental side of the activities a Trust will of course be formed.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

West opened the spade king. South took the ace and laid down the diamond ace, on which West discared a club. Declarer wisely abandoned the diamond suit then and there. He collected his four heart triks, then exited with the spade jack. West won a couple of spades, then shifted to a low club. and East's queen forced South's king for declarer's seventh trick.

South had discarded a diamond on the third spade, so after winning this trick he was able to return the club jack — putting West in again. West cashed the last spade and South discarded his diamond ten. After West took the club ten, South therefore won another trick with the nine. The 100-point set seemed inadequate to West who muttered that, since his partner held the club queen and had the diamonds "sewed up", he might have doubled the three no-trump bid.

West had little cause for complaint. If East had doubled the contract even if it were left in the gain would have been only 100 points. But the likelihood was that North (who had bid over two clubs partly because of the score) would rescue at four diamonds which could not be stopped. And South might then have gone to five diamonds — which could have been made against the opening lead of the club queen.

Both sides vulnerable.
East-West 60 on score.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 8 7 5 2
♡ K Q 9
◇ Q 8 7 6 4 3
♣ —

WEST
♠ K Q 10 9
♡ 10 6 5
◇ —
♣ A 10 8 4 3 2

EAST
♠ 6 4 3
♡ 8 3 2
◇ K J 9 5
♣ Q 7 6

SOUTH
♠ A J
♡ A J 7 4
◇ A 10 8
♣ K J 9 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1N.T.	2♣	2◇	Pass
2N.T.	Pass	3◇	Pass
3N.T.	All Pass		

South's king would force West's ace. North ruffs and leads the diamond eight. If East ducks, the eight wins; if he covers with the nine, dummy takes the ten and declarer gets back with a heart to play through East's king-jack. East must play an honor to force the ace, whereupon another diamond lead gives him his trump trick. North gets back in at once and pulls East's last trump, then discards two spades on the club jack and the long heart.

World's Biggest Dairy Factory

IN pre-war days, when imported foodstuffs of every imaginary variety were in abundant supply, British agriculturists often used to find it difficult to get reasonable prices for their products.

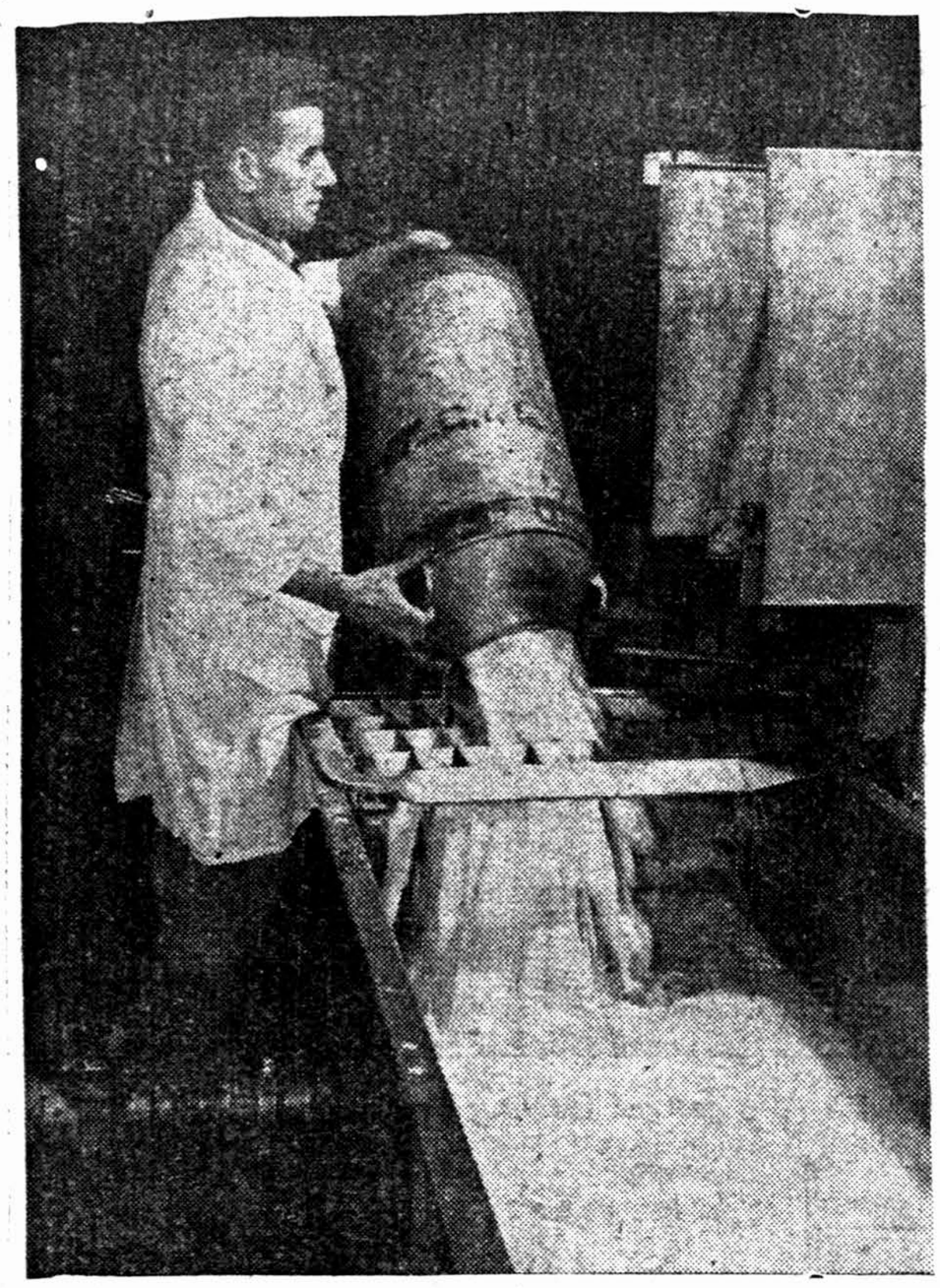
Seasonal fluctuations in demand was another disturbing factor. No industry, agricultural or otherwise, could ever thrive if it were constantly exposed to such vagaries of trade.

For stability and continued prosperity industries have to be broad-based, that is, they must cater both to domestic and foreign markets, instead of being at the mercy of one. Realising the natural limitation of their market in Britain, Dorset farmers built in 1936 the United Dairies Milk Depot at Bailey Gate where the accompanying pictures were taken with a view to exporting milk and its products to other countries.

The Answer

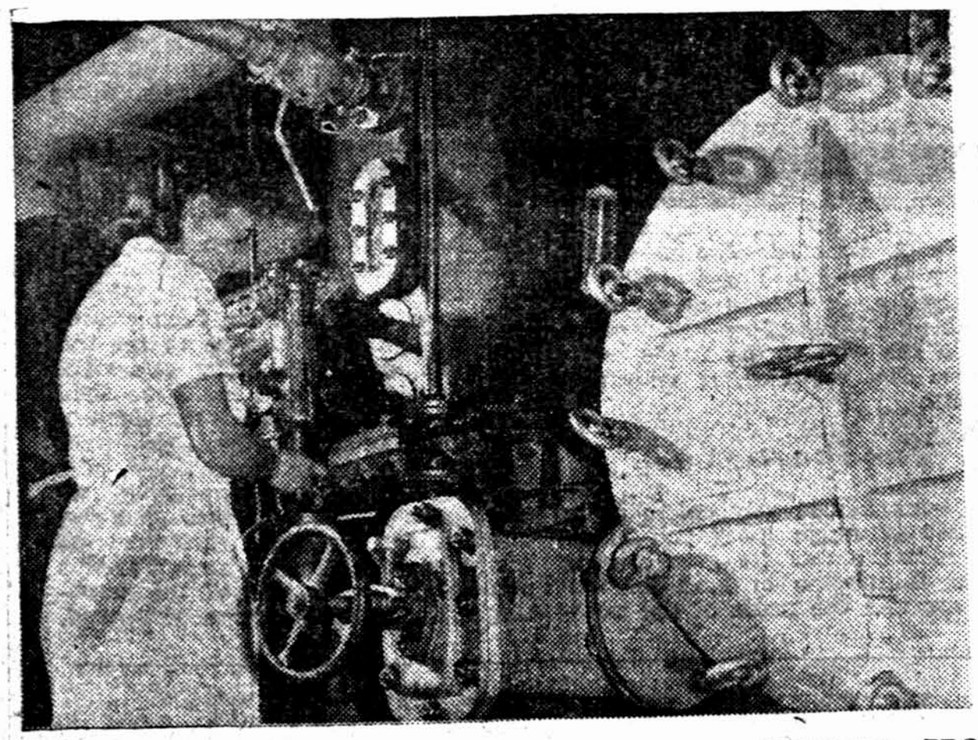
A Depot which could handle 40,000 gallons of milk a day to produce nearly 40,000 lbs. of cheese, the biggest in the world was the Dorset villagers' answer to trade problems confronting the industry.

War and shortages have temporarily put out of gear the Depot's production programme. Free milk for all children and a system of priorities for expectant mothers and invalids has resulted in Britain having little milk for manufacture during the past few years. Cheese-making at Bailey Gate is, therefore, confined to a few weeks at the peak of the summer milk yield when production rises above the quantity which the distribution trade



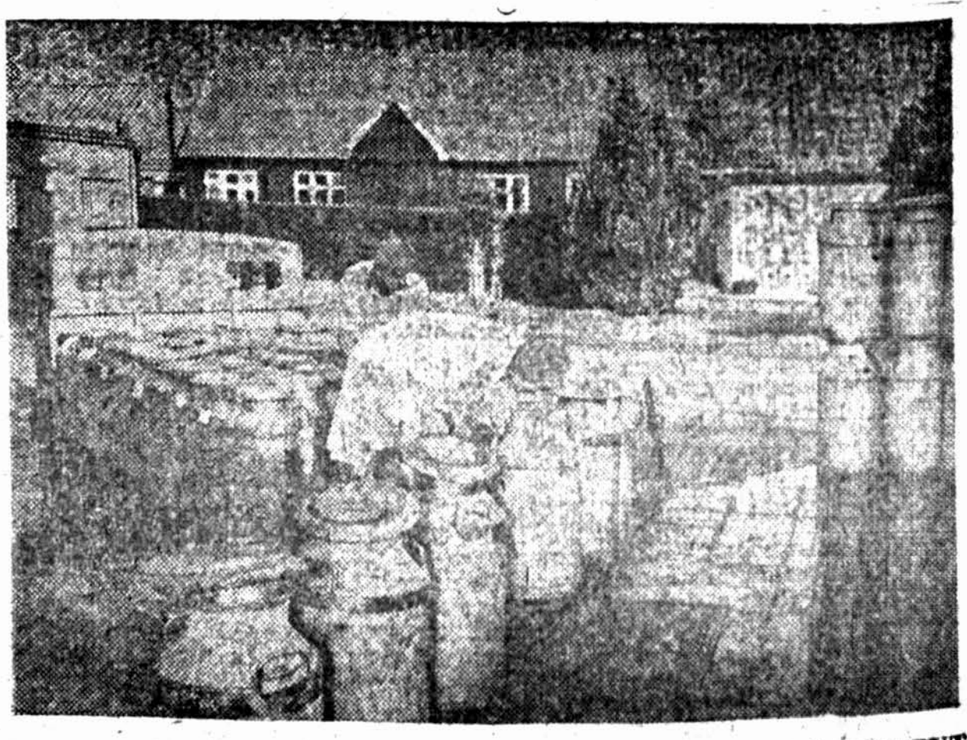
ALL MILK IS COOLED ON THE PLANT, THAT FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION BEING PASTEURISED.

FROM THE RESULTING CONCENTRATE IS SEPARATED THE LACTOSE WHICH IS REFINED IN A SPECIAL PLANT.



PROCESS OF VACUUM EVAPORATION IN WHICH A GREATER PROPORTION OF WATER IN THE WHEY IS DRAWN OFF AT A LOW TEMPERATURE.

THE CRUDE SUGAR BEING DRIED ON TRAYS IN A HOT AIR CABINET. THE MOTHER LIQUOR, FOLLOWING THE EXTRACTION OF THE LACTOSE IS DRIED IN A VACUUM. IT IS THEN MIXED WITH OTHER INGREDIENTS TO FORM A CALF MEAL WHICH CAN BE FED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHOLE MILK.



MILK COMES IN BY LORRIES FROM THE FARMS. CHURNS ARE PUT ON A CONVEYOR BELT.

How Dorset Farmers Run Their Own Milk Depot

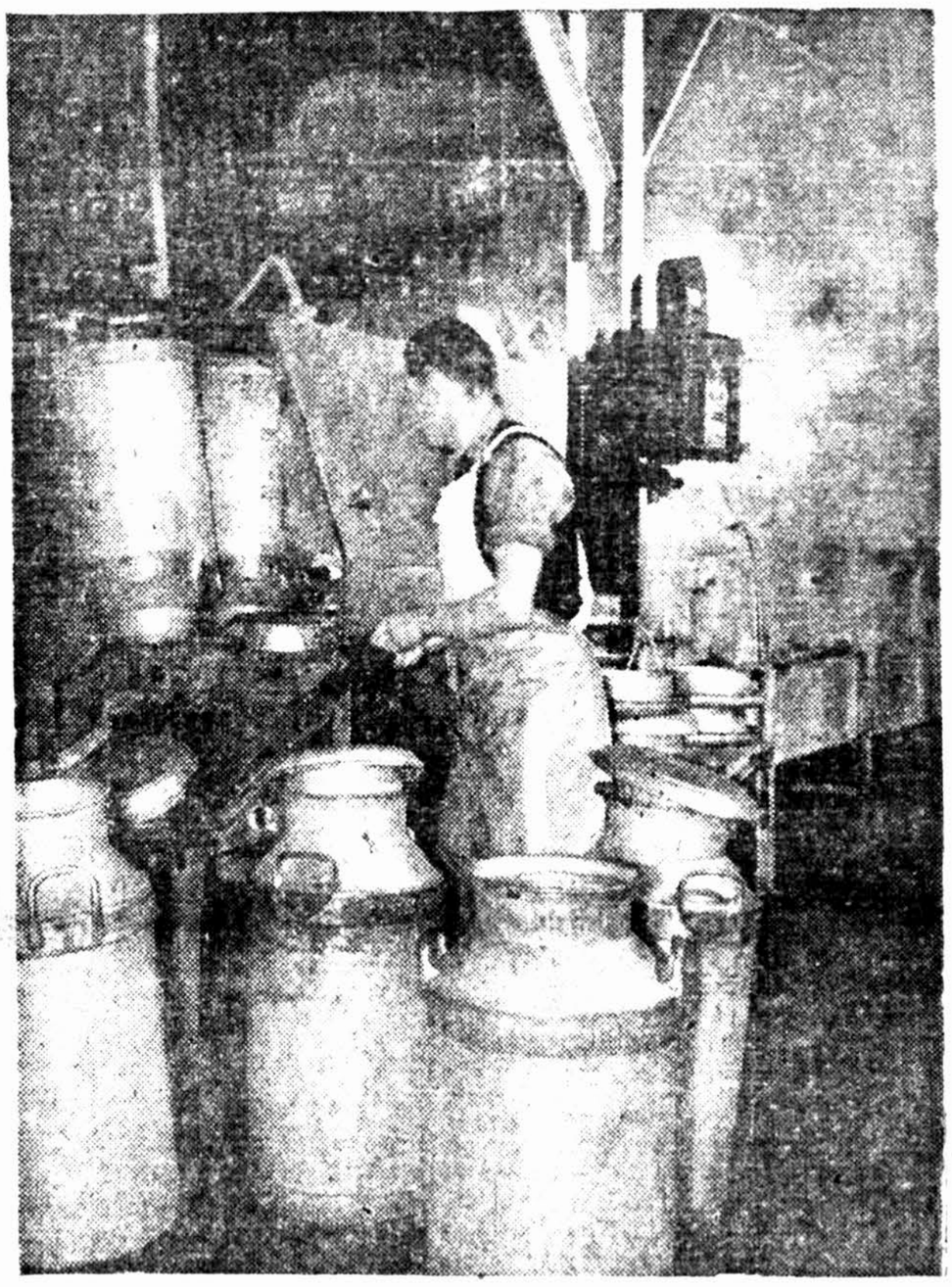
can pass over to the urban consumer.

Bailey Gate is one of the two factories in England fully able to use all the by-products of cheese-making. The first by-product is whey from which are extracted Lactose or sugar of milk, Lactalbumin and other foodstuffs including a milk substitute for calves.

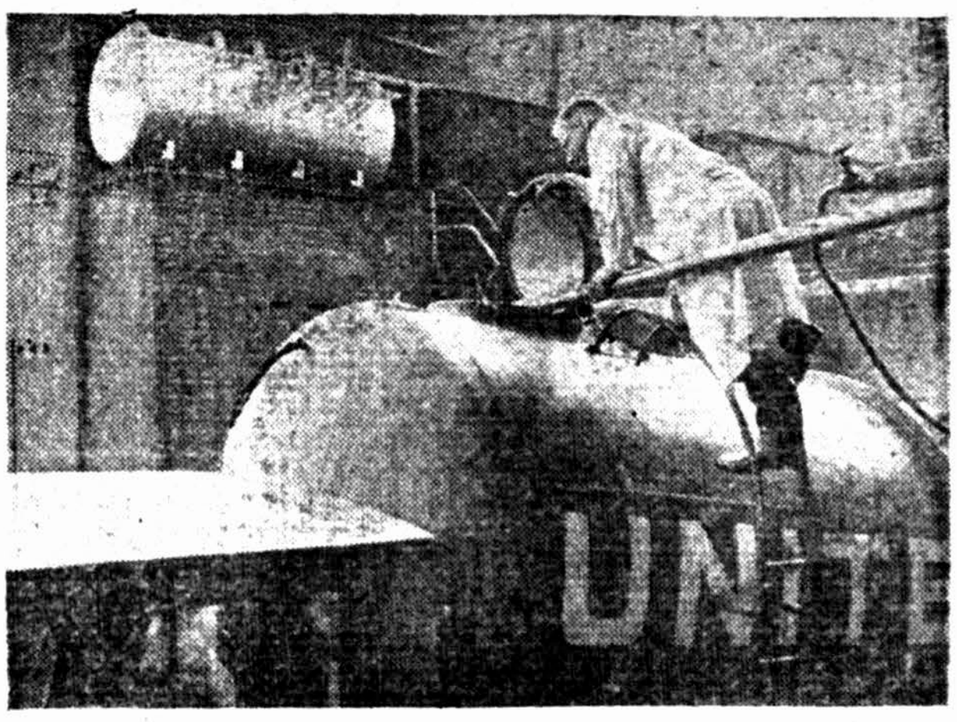
The round-the-year job of the factory is to act as a collection and distribution point for a large-milk-producing area. In winter the bulk of the milk collected is despatched to the large consuming centres, particularly London. In summer the town populations flock to the sea-side and milk is distributed more equally between the town and seaside population.

Here is the story in pictures of the various processes for the extraction of Lactose or sugar of milk.

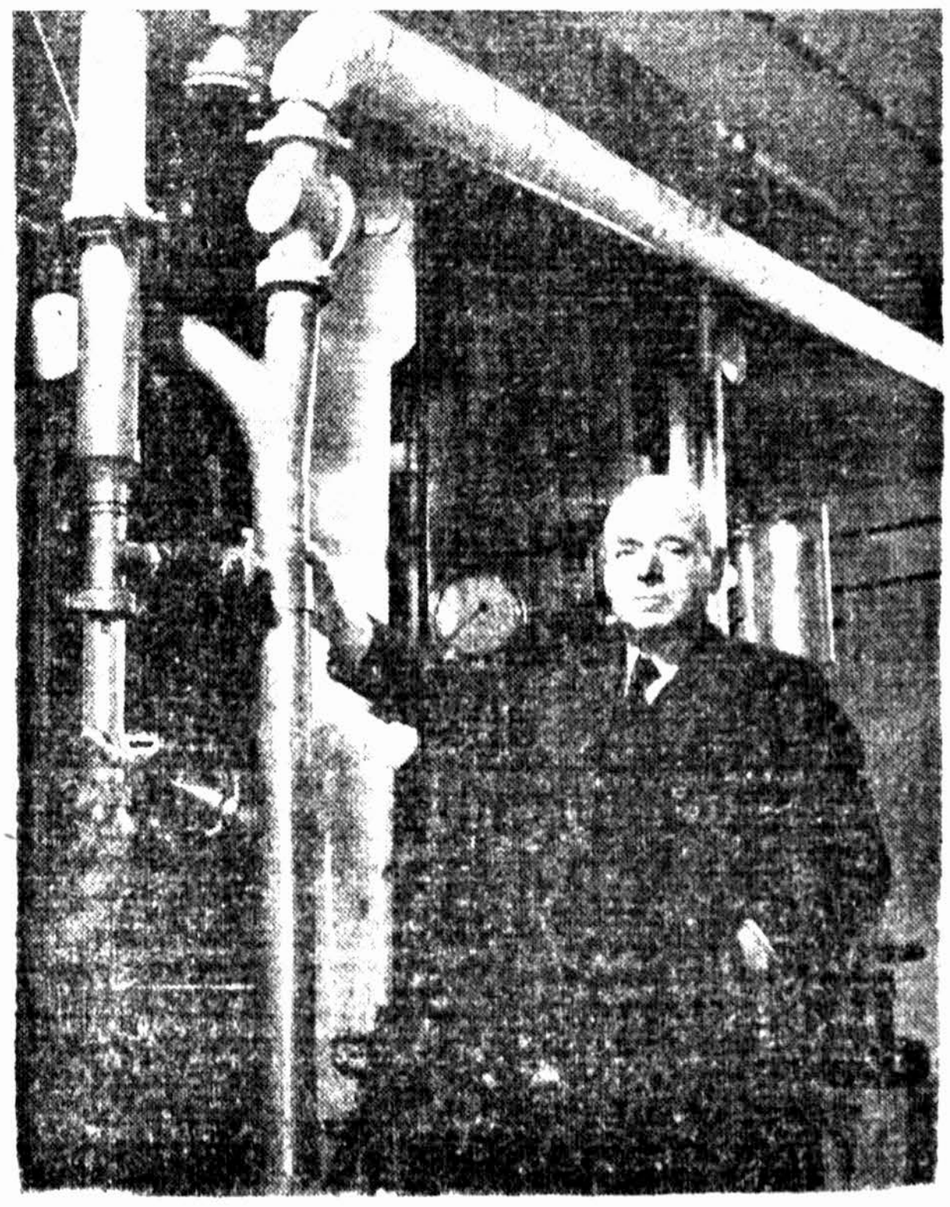
A CAREFUL CHECK IS KEPT IN THE LABORATORY ON THE INCOMING MILK.



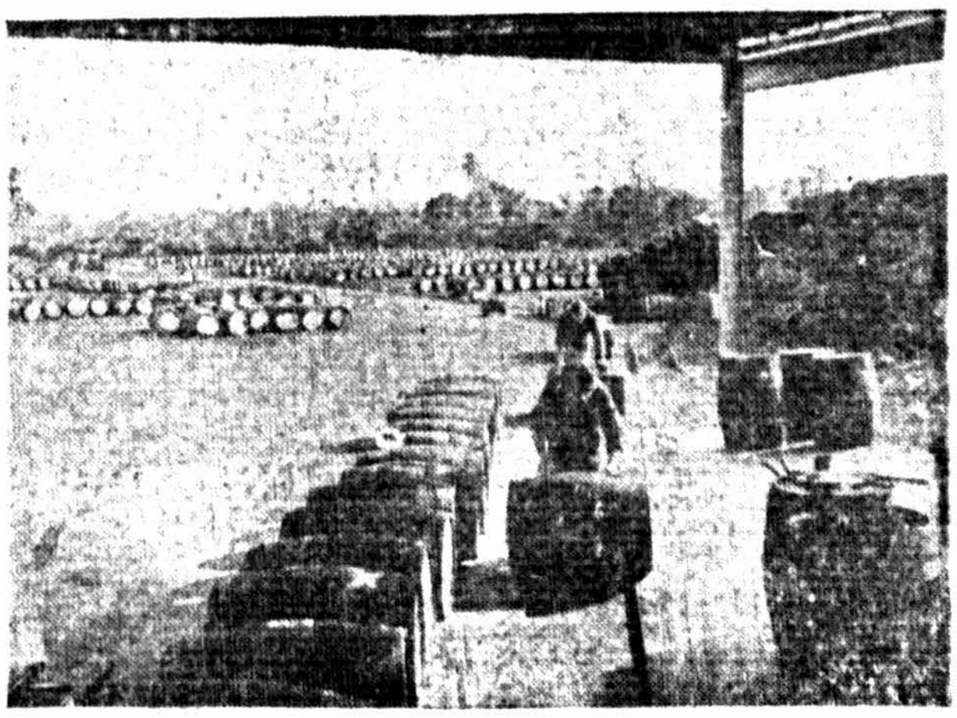
CHURNS ARE DRAINED, WASHED AND STEAMED BEFORE BEING RETURNED TO PRODUCERS.



GREAT ROAD TANKS, AS WELL AS RAIL WAGONS, CARRY THE MILK TO THE CONSUMER AREAS.



HERE IS DR. L. HARDING, WHO DEVELOPED THE BY-PRODUCTS PROCESSES.



CONCENTRATED WHEY FROM THE SUMMER CHEESE PRODUCTION IS STORED IN BARRELS.

IT WILL BE A PUSH-BUTTON OLYMPIAD

Scientists Are Busy In Inventing Gadgets To Make The Running Of The Various Games As Fool-Proof As Possible

By Arthur Mayne

BY day and night it is a common sight, now to see relays of panting figures tearing around London's "green belt"—the network of healths, parks, and commons which fringe this great city. Until recently the figures presented an eerie spectacle, holding along, in gloom and rain, flaming torches which defied the elements

Olympic "possibles," training for the 14th Olympiad, these figures were asssisting the fuel research board and leading British scientists in their quest to find the perfect fuel to keep the eternal flame burning at the Games at Wembley stadium this year.

This perfect fuel has now been evolved. When the torch is put to the urn at the opening ceremony of the Games on July 29, the flame will burn continuously, day and night and in all weathers, until it is extinguished on August 14.

The torch, the urn, and the secret gas fuel for both are the result of the efforts of British scientists to make the arrangements for the 1948 Olympic Games as near to scientific perfection as possible. Solutions are being found to many problems associated with what will be Britain's greatest Olympiad, staged by the organizing committee headed by Viscount Portal and the ex-Olympic hurdler, Lord Burghley.

Mechanical Gadgets

This committee has appointed a host of delegate committees-medical, transport, finance, arts, housing and technical—manned by hundreds of volunteer workers. These committees are co-opting hundreds of scientists and technicians, the majority of whom are giving their services freely only 18 officials are paid.

Many mechanical aids will assist the judges, including electrical timing, radio, and photo-finish apparatus for controlling road racing, cycling and equestrian events. The photo-finish shows not only the first man over the winning line but also the second, third, fourth and fifth.

In the fencing events there will be a judging machine which automatically records the number of hits by each contestant.

Judges in the wrestling bouts will record their votes by a system of colored lights so arranged that, until the referee pushes a master button at the end of a bout, none of the lights operates. This system will ensure independent decisions by each judge.

Remote Control Starter's Pistol

Technicians have designed a remote-control starter's pistol, for races starting in echelon. The 400 metres, for instance, starts on the curve of the track and is run in lanes, with starting positions so arranged that each competitor covers the exact distance between the inside and outside positions is 150 feet.

The starter must stand so that he can see all the runners, but the outside competitor would then hear the pistol one-tenth of a second after the runner in the inside lane. This disadvantage is overcome by placing the re-mote-control starting pistol and equal distance from each competitor.

For the long jump and the hop-step-and-jump events, a mechanical arm sliding on rails will give distance quickly and accurately in feet, inches, and metres. This device will also level the sand in the pit after each contestant.

Scores of watches to be used throughout the Games are being made by a famous Swiss firm, and each time-piece will be rigorously tested by the British national physical laboratory before being handed over to the Olympic committee.

And to make certain, that every mechanical device at this "press-button" Olympic reached the high standard demanded of the athletes themselves, all instruments will be tested, not only before use, but before and after each event.

Biggest Headache

The technical committee has just solved its biggest "headache"—providing trained horses for the equestrian events.

About 60 or 70 trained horses are needed for these events, and arduous three-day affair which tests control of horses in jumping and endurance. As a climax to the Games, picked riders compete for the coveted Prix des Nations jumping competition. Each nation has three horsemen who must do 20 jumps on each round of the course, including a water jump 13 feet wide with a hedge in front of it.

It is the job of the nation running the Games to provide the trained horses.

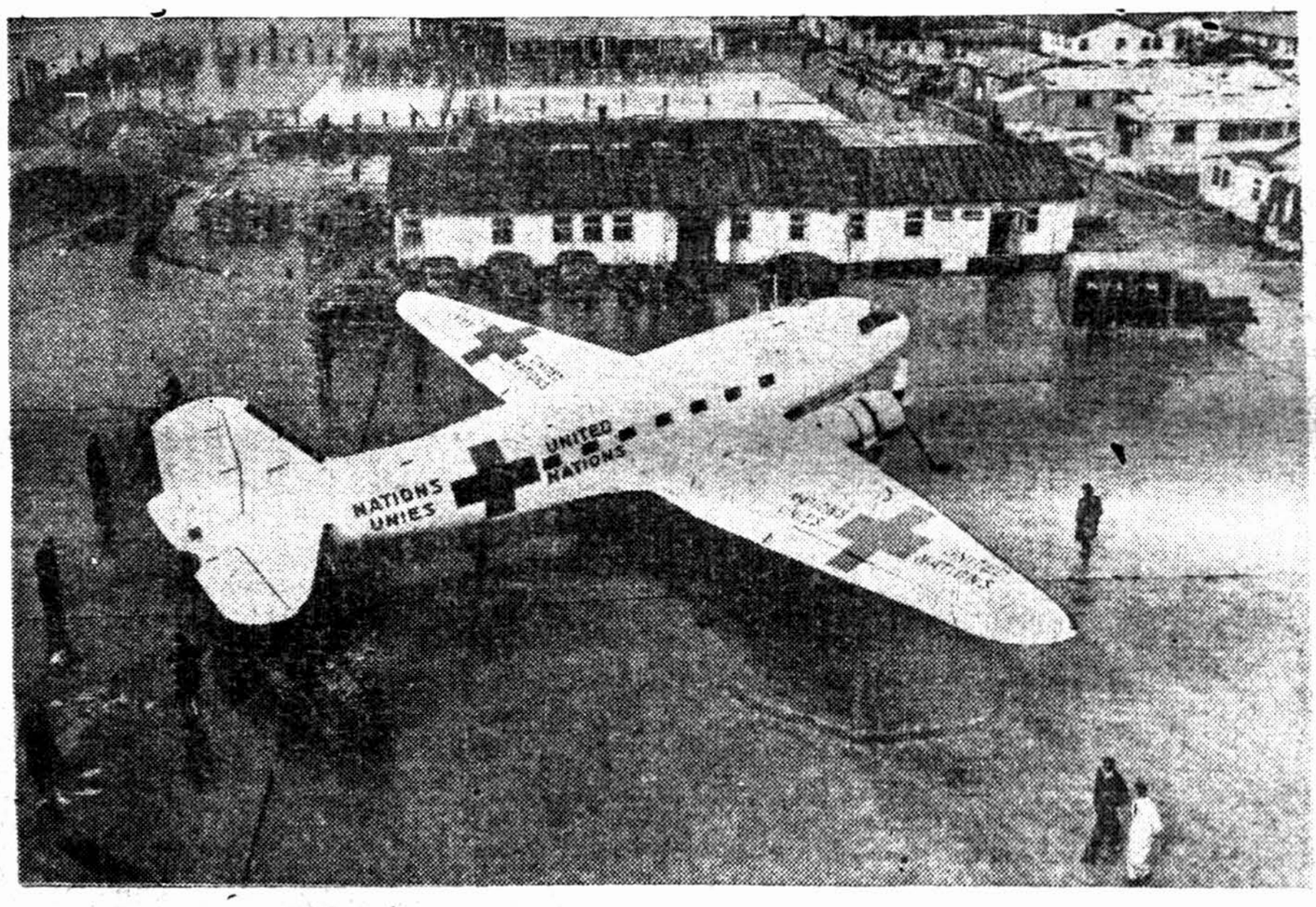
Before the war, cavalry regiments helped out organizing committees in the various nations holding the Games but, in Britain today, cavalry regiments are mechanized and their trained horses are fast disappearing

However, diligent search throughout the countryside, especially in the hunting counties, has produced from famous hunt clubs some fine hunters which will be trained by army cavalry officers of the "horse age of warfare who really know their job.

The organizing committee recently received the ceremonial Olympic flag, missing since the end of the war and later found by British army men in the vault in a Berlin bank. The committee will hand the flag over to the Lord Mayor of London at the end of the London Games for safe keeping until it is passed over to the Finnish committee for the 1952 Games in Helsinki.

One interesting change will operate for the first time at the London Games: the old salute of raising the right arm with open palm facing downward has been abolished because of its Nazi associations. Athletes will salute by simply turning their heads to the right or left.

Safe Conduct For Palestine Mediator's Plane



Chartered by the United Nations, this plane is being used by UN Mediator for Palestine, Count Folke Bernadotte and his staff, in their travels to the countries of the Middle East. The aircraft—a DC-3 Douglas Transport—is painted white, with the insignia consisting of a red cross flanked with the words UNITED NATIONS in English and French prominently displayed on both the fuselage and the wings. Secretary-General Trygve Lie requested assurances of safe conduct from all authorities and armed forces concerned.

Inventor 'Tried' For Refusing Money

Royal Commission Awards £100,000 To Jet-Engine Pioneer

By C. Harcourt-Robertson

INVENTORS are not usually noted for the modesty of their demands, nor Government Departments for their generosity in the matter of rewards.

It is, therefore, refreshing to hear at least one authentic case where a man whose name in the annals of engineering is worthy to be associated with those of George Stephenson, James Watt and Charles Parsons, refuses to make any claim and a Ministry takes him to the court in order to compel him to accept a large reward.

The Ministry in question is the British Treasury and the man is Air Comodore Frank Whittle, inventor of the jet-engine, who sat blushing with embarrassment, in a room at Somerset House, in London, the other day, while Lord Justice Cohen and the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors heard his story.

Early Struggles

Everyone knows now about the new engines which are being used to equip the whole of the Royal Air Force and will certainly revolutionise flight as well as other forms of locomotion. What the world does not know about is Whittle's early struggles—the struggles of a man who cared nothing for money but needed it in order to develop his great idea.

In the 1930's when he first propounded it, he met with little else but scepticism, alike from the Air Ministry [illegible] Eventually he managed to borrow a little money and with a few collegues setup Power Jets Limited. But, thinking only of progress, he allowed his patents to lapse, thereby losing hudreds of thousands of pounds.

Then came the war, encouragment by the Air Ministry, Treasury aid, and in 1941 the first jet plane flight. But throughout these worrying years, years that almost ruined his health, Whittle never asked for a reward.

When the Government bought Power Jets Ltd. in 1944, he was offered £48,000 (Rs. 6,38,800) for his shares, but he refused. Despite his protests, the Ministry of Supply paid him £10,000 (Rs.1,33,102) tax free.

Cardinal Principle

As he told the Government in 1944, it seemed to him a cardinal principle that no public servant and particularly a serving officer should be so placed that it could be said that he had commercial interests in the outcome of his official duties.

Now the Treasury has stepped in, creating a precedent by asking the Commission to grant an award.

In the witness box Whittle tried to pass on the praise showered upon him to his colleagues and his teachers in the R. A. F. Describing how the idea was born, he said: "I started work on it when I was 21. As a flight cadet we had a task each term and in the fourth term I selected as my subject the future development of aircraft".

He agreed that it had been a little difficult to interest the Government at first. But "once the Government became interested, I would almost say that they became too interested".

He added: "I often say that the job would not have got going without private money, but if it had been left to private money it would have died in the very early stage".

Important Invention

He showed some embarrassment as he heard a letter read from Dr. H. Roxbee Cox, President of the Royal Aeronautical Society, saying that his work had given Britain a lead of at least two years.

"Without Whittle's determination to turn his idea into reality", said Dr. Cox, "we should not have begun to think about the jet-propelled aeroplane until the enemy had exploited the same idea. Now we are well on the way towards a jet-propelled air force and gas-turbine civil fleet is being developed".

The case for Whittle was argued by E. L. Pickles of the Supply Ministry who said that the Ministry and the Treasury were asking the Commission to make an award in recognition of "the spectacular advance of gas-turbines which derives from Whittle and his work".

Commission's Recommendation

The Commission has announced that Whittle, who asked for nothing, is to receive £100,000 (Rs. 13,31,020). The Commission has recommended that he should be awarded this sum, free of tax, "in respect of the achievements in the science of aeronautics by decising and developing practical means of applying the principle of jet propulsion." This recommendation has been accepted by the Treasury and Ministry of Supply.

Committing on this award, Air Commodore Whittle said: "To say that I am pleased with the award would be a serious understatement. It means more to me than the sum of money. It is a magnificent expression of the nation's appreciation of my work and as such its values to me is beyond measures".

This award is more than eight times the previous highest made by the (Rs. 1,59,722) to Sir Donald Bailey for his wartime Bailey Bridge.

Joe Louis Knocks Out Walcott

MARKED LEAD IN ALL ROUNDS

Announces Retirement From Ring: To Enter Politics

YANKEE STADIUM (NEW YORK), June 25, (Reuter) Joe Louis knocked out Jersey Joe Walcott in the eleventh round of their world championship fight here tonight. before a crowd estimated at 45,000, and thus retained his title for the twenty fifth time.

The winning blow came after two minutes 56 seconds of the round.

Speaking into the microphones in the ring after the fight, Joe Louis declared: "Tonight is my last fight."

Walcott smiled, after shaking hand with Louis while pictures were being taken, said: "Joe Louis is still a great champion."

According to U.P.A.:

Before the champion scored his knockout, it appeared that the challenger had him in trouble from a hard right to the head. But he came back punching, landing a left hook that hurt Walcott and drove him into the ropes. Then Louis let loose and dropped Jersey Joe with a left followed by a right as Walcott was falling. Walcott sprawled sideways and lay stretched out on his stomach. He got onto his hands and knees at the count of three and crawled along the canvas in an attempt to regain his feet. But he could not rise.

This knockout victory, which marked Louis' last appearance, avanged Walcott's surprisingly good showing against the champion at Madison Syuare Garden on December 5 last year.

In the third round Walcott floored Louis with a terrific right to the chin, but the champion was up before a count.

The United Press of America score card and voted for rounds for each and two even.

The gate was estimated at approximately 700,000 dollars.

Writers estimated that one in every six spectators was a Negro to see two Negros fight for boxing's most prized title. The Stadium is within a few blocks of Harlem which is New York's famed Negro sector.

The usual number of celebrities were on hand for the fight, including former heavy-weight champions Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney, Comedian Bob Hope, and others.

Fight Round By Round

FIRST ROUND

Louis came out with a set expression but made no move to attack merely circling around. Walcott was just as careful and unwilling to make a move and the only blows in the first minute were two left jabs by the challenger.

It was near the end of the round, however, before Louis got an opening for his right and it grazed Walcott's jaw as the challenger skipped back. LOUIS'S ROUND.

SECOND ROUND

So far there has been practically no action and each still seemed cagey. Louis tried to entice Walcott to come towards him but Walcott apparently had no desire to do so.

Both seemed afraid to make a move, Walcott contenting himself with an occasional light left while he circled before the stalking but inactive Louis The crowd roared for action. LOUIS'S ROUND.

THIRD ROUND

Louis for the first time tried for a knockout with his right, but Walcott just ducked out of harm's way.

Immediately afterwards another right by Louis missed the mark. Walcott was concentrating on a left to Louis's face and underneath champion's left eye was pinkish hue. Walcott continued cagily and then suddenly burst out with a tigerish right which shoved Louis down heavily on his haunches. The count had hardly passed one when Louis was up. Walcott tried to press his advance but had not the time before the bell. WALCOTTS ROUND.

FOURTH ROUND

Louis was having no success in fathoming Walcott's style. Walcott brought more pink to Louis's left eye with a sharp jab. Another right by Walcott, was ridden by the champion a moment later and then Louis lashed out with both fists driving Walcott through the ropes but failed to hurt him. Again Louis attacked and was obviously after Walcott, but he could not nail the challenger to a spot. ROUND EVEN.

FIFTH ROUND

Louis got in three left jabs and a right which just skimmed Walcott's face. Walcott, still back pedalling, was trapped in a corner, but eased out of it again. Louis took a left on the jaw and immediately fought back furiously, but was rocked on his heels by a right to the jaw. Walcott contemptuously pulled up his trunks and blew his nose, while Louis stood in the ring and refused to go after him. WALCOTT'S ROUND.

SIXTH ROUND

Walcott aggravated the puffiness under Louis's left eye with more left jabs while the champion still sought an opening unsuccessfully.

Each time Louis gave an indication of leading, Walcott skipped back Walcott still carried the power however, as in the last few seconds he let go another right, which landed to Louis's head. THIS WAS WALCOTT'S ROUND.

SEVENTH ROUND

Louis had an icepack applied to his left eye before the round opened.

Walcott was not the only cautious one now. Louis was equally wary of Walcott's damaging right hand.

But still the champion was usually carrying the fight although not doing much in the way of punching.

The fight had been generally so dull that the crowd booed roundly. Walcott missed with a big right. THIS WAS LOUIS'S ROUND.

EIGHT ROUND

A right by Walcott was the only real punch landed in the first half of the round, and the referee appealed to both for more action. Louis obliged with a few light lefts.

Walcott made one brief flurry which did not get anywhere. Louis was again successful with a straight left and won the round.

NINTH ROUND

More lefts by Louis followed, but when the champion tried his right, he was beaten to the punch and blinked from a right cross by Walcott. Louis had a marked superiority with left jabs, but was rocked at the bell by rights to side of the head. THIS WAS LOUIS'S ROUND.

TENTH ROUND

Walcott was still back-pedalling, side-stepping and waltzing around, while Louis continued to advance without doing any significant fighting.

Walcott did score a right, but he was still fighting cautiously. An opening came to Walcott and he snapped it up in a flash again to reach Louis's jaw with a right cross.

ELEVENTH ROUND

The eleventh and final round opened with Walcott scoring with two lefts to Louis' eye. Louis could not solve Walcott's weaving style Walcott drove a left to Louis' eye and a right to Louis' head. Louis drove a light left to the chest and took a hard right. Louis missed a right. Walcott went into a clinch. Louis was the more marked of the two. Walcott drove a left into Louis' head and kept darting away from the champion. Walcott then came in and Louis knocked Walcott down with a series of hard rights and lefts to the head. Walcott got up on one knee to take a count of nine. He was knocked down again with a terrific right and was counted out in 2 min. and 56 secs. of the eleventh round.

Famous Right Hand Punch

NEW YORK, June 26. (Reuter): "Louis is still a great champion. "Walcott said after the fight.

"Am sorry he is retiring. I would like to fight him again."

The end came after two minutes and 56 seconds of the eleventh round —and the blow was Louis' famous right hand punch.

It was almost the first time he had used it in the fight, which had been so lacking in action that the crowd often broke into boos and derisive cheers. Gross takings from the fight amounted to 841,739 dollars of which Louis' share will be about 252,000 dollars while Walcott will receive half that amount. Film radio television fees will be added to the contestants earnings.

Last night's fight was the thirteenth anniversary of Joe Louis' first contest in New York. This too was fought at the Yankee Stadium. Louis knocking out Primo Carnera in the sixth round.

JOE'S UNIQUE RECORD

The following is Joe Louis's record since he whipped Jimmy Braddock in 1937 to win the heavyweight crown. (The last column shows the number of rounds the fight went).

1937		
J. Braddock	**KO**	**8**
T. Farr	**Pts.**	**15**
1938		
N. Mann	**KO**	**3**
H. Thomas	**KO**	**5**
M. Schmeling	**KO**	**1**
1939		
J. H. Lewis	**KO**	**1**
J. Roper	**KO**	**1**
T. Galento	**KO**	**4**
B. Pastor	**KO**	**11**
1940		
A. Godoy	**Pts.**	**15**
J. Paycheck	**KO**	**2**
A. Godoy	**KO**	**8**
A. McCoy	**KO**	**6**
1941		
R. Burman	**KO**	**5**
G. Dorzazio	**KO**	**2**
A. Simon	**KO**	**13**
T. Musto	**KO**	**9**
M. Baer	**KO**	**8**
B. Conn	**KO**	**13**
L. Nova	**KO**	**6**
1942		
M. Baer	**KO**	**1**
A. Simon	**KO**	**6**
1946		
B. Conn	**KO**	**8**
T. Mauriello	**KO**	**1**
1947		
J. Walcott	**Pts.**	**15**
1948		
J. Walcott	**KO**	**11**

JOE LOUIS

JOE WALCOTT

LOUIS TO ENTER POLITICS

NEW YORK, June 26, (Reuter): Joe Louis, voluntarily ending his 11-year reign as world heavy-weight box-

(Continued on Page 19.)

Indian Cultural Mission In Mombasa

CALCUTTA, June 26, (A.P.I.): The members of the Indian Cultural Mission deputed to East Africa by the Bharat Sevasram Sangha, reached Bombasa on June 17 by s.s. "Khandalla', acording to a telegram received here today.

On arrival the mission was accorded a reception by Sardar Sangat Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa Mr. T. J. Enamdar, President of the Hindu Union, Mr. C. H. Patel, President of the Patel Samaj Mr. N. B. Joshi President of the Arya Samaj Mr. R. B. Patel, Secretary of the Indian Association, and members of the Social Service League and other prominent Indians. The members of the mission were then taken to Mombasa where Swami Adwaitanada, leader of the mission addressed a public meeting organised on behalf of the Indians of Mombasa at the Hindu Union Hall.

Concessions To Indian Graduates And Licentiates

NEW DELHI, June 25

It is understood the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, has agreed to grant certain concessions to graduates and licentiates of Indian veterinary schools who want to take the diploma of M. R. C. V. S. of that College.

Holders of veterinary degrees of the Universities of Agra, Bombay, Madras and Nagpur will be required to take the final examination plus one extra subject after a minimum of two years' attendance at an affiliated veterinary school, but some schools may require a little longer than two years in order to fit in with their courses of instruction Holders of the diploma of Madras Veterinary College (G.M.V.C.) will be granted exemption from the first professional examination in the diploma of M.R.C.V.S. if in possession of an Inter B. Bc.

Every application made for concessions will, however, be dealt with on the individual merits of the applicant.

The Royal College is also taking steps to have its Charters altered in such a way to enable the graduates of recognised universities to take its post-graduate diploma which at the moment are reserved exclusively to persons who are members of the College

When the Veterinary Surgeons Bill which is now before Parliament, becomes law, there will be increased facilities for post-graduate education at various universities in the United Kingdom, and in addition two new veterinary schools will be created at Bristol and Cambridge which will help to alleviate the present difficult position regarding the obtaining of places at veterinary schools

Pistol, Hand-Grenade Recovered

LUCKNOW, June 25, (API): A pistol, a hand grenade, two long daggers and a sum of rupees 19 hundred were recovered when police searched three persons loitering about in streets under suspicious circumstances yesterday Two of them were arrested on the Kanpur road while the third one was apprehended by a police party in a section of the city

CREW OF BURNING TANKER RESCUED

NEW YORK, June 25 (UPA): The American agents for the 9,804-ton Norwegian tanker 'Fenris', said today that a Greek ship had rescued all of the 42 crew members of the burning tanker and was proceeding with them to St. Nazaire, France

The 'Fenris' caught fire yesterday 650 miles off Brest, after an explosion in the engine room The crew abandoned the ship when the flames raged out of control

DELHI-LUCKNOW BHARAT AIRWAYS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, June 26 (API): The Air Transport Licensing Board have permitted Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta, to operate with immediate effect a scheduled Air Transport Service on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays each week between Delhi and Lucknow, says a press note. The passenger fares and freight rates will be the same as those existing on the Company's regular service.

U. N. ESSAY COMPETITION WINNER

NEW DELHI, June 25 (API): Mr. R. A. Srinivasan (26), of Bangalore, has won the United Nations Essay Competition for India, conducted by the United Nations Department of Public Information, according to information received here to-day.

PANDIT NEHRU GOING TO SRINAGAR TODAY

Reaction To Kashmir Commission To Be Studied On Spot

CABINET TO FORMULATE INDIA'S ATTITUDE TO UNO BODY

NEW DELHI, June 26. (UPI): It is learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar, Minister without portfolio and Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, will leave for Srinagar by air tomorrow morning.

It is believed that the Prime Minister and his two colleagues will study, on the spot, the reactions of the people in Kashmir in regard to the U.N.O. Kashmir Commission which is expected to arrive in India shortly, and also to hold consultation with Service Chiefs in Kashmir and Ministers of the Kashmir Government regarding their attitude towards the Commission.

After their return from Srinagar on Monday, it is likely that the Indian Cabinet will consider the three letters received from the Kashmir Commission from Geneva and decide upon the final attitude to be adopted by the Government of India and how far they should extend their co-operation to the Commission in India.

It is learnt that the officers of the External Affairs Ministry held a conference today with the Prime Minister to decide whether they should accept the invitation of the Commission to send a Liaison Officer to be attached with the Commission. Final decision in this behalf is likely to be taken when the Dominion Cabinet has got full details of the reactions of the Prime Minister and his colleagues after their visit to Kashmir.

It is learnt that in one of the communications, the U.N. Kashmir Commission have indicated that all the members may be here in about ten days from today. An advance party of the Secretariat is, however, arriving here in a couple of days.

The question of releasing the text of the communication received from the Commission suggesting the points which they would like to discuss with the Government of India is being considered.

MUSLIM GIRL'S GRATITUDE

Praises Indian Army: Says, Un-Islamic To Help Raiders

JAMMU June 26, (A.P.I.): A Muslim girl, has been rescued from Rajouri has expressed gratitude to the Indian army, who, she stated did a great deal to alleviate the sufferings of the people of Rajouri after the tribal raiders were driven out of that place.

Describing the ravages caused by the tribesmen from Pakistan she said that the Muslims whi did not give their co-operation to the raiders, were subjected to ruthless repression and torture. She further said that her parents were killed and her valuables looted and she herself was forced to meet the most preposterous demands of the raiders.

Characterising the role of those Mussalmans who are helping the raiders in the name of Islam, she said that they were doing the greatest disservice to the cause of Islam by helping these barbaric hordes.

Concluding, she appealed to Mr. Jinnah to come and see with his own eyes the havoc and destruction wrought by the raiders in Rajouri.

Over One Lakh Maunds Of Gram For Bombay

NEW DELHI, June 26. (API) The Eastern Punjab Railway have despatched 1,34,857 maunds of gram from various stations on the Ferozepore Division to the Bombay Presidency, says a Press Note. 230 wagons were used and five special trains run from June 1 to 25.

Anti-Communist Strike Continues

TRIESTE, June 26 (Reuter): Work was at a standstill in the centre of Trieste todaw— second. Day of the general strike called by the Italian Labour Organisation inprotest against Communist activities in the shipyards.

Work continued in shipyards and suburbs where the Communists are in the majority.

R. K. Tandon For Bombay

COLOMBO, June 26 (UPI): It is understood that Mr. R. K. Tandon, Indian Trade Commissioner in Ceylon is relinquishing his post to take up new appointment as Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay

Mr. Y. G. Menon of the Commerce Ministry, Government of India, is likely to succeed Mr. Tandon here.

AGRARIAN REFORMS IN INDIA

Reforms Committee To Tour Districts

NAGPUR, June 25. (A.P.I.): Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Chairman of the Agrarian Reforms Committee, told pressmen to-day that the recommendations of the Committee would be implemented in the provinces only after the abolition of the zamindari systems to which the Congress Governments had committed themselves and were taking steps in the different provinces to undertake legislation for this purpose

The Committee, he said, had made a start in Nagpur with the recording of evidence of both officials and non-officials interested in land reforms, who had taken particular care not to commit the Government to the views expressed by them in personal capacity. Fifteen witnesses had been examined in two sittings at Nagpur and the Committee would be in session till the end of June. The Committee would then tour other provinces to ascertain opinions on a comprehensive questionnaire dealing with the best suited land tenures in the different provinces after the elimination of the zamindari systems and the determination of fair land rents payable by cultivators.

Battle Of Credentials At 'Frisco

INDIAN WORKERS' DELEGATION'S REPLY TO COMMUNIST CHALLENGE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26. (Reuter): The credentials Committee, which is now examining the protests against the status of Indian worker delegates and of six other nations, completed its first private session yesterday, but did not issue a statement on its findings.

The findings will probably be made public next week.

It was learned, however, that an added protest against the Indian delegates came from Giuseppe Di Vittorio, General Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, who explained today: "I have asked the Credentials Committee to examine Indian worker delegates' credentials".

It was also learnt that Mr. Lall Secretary to the Minister of Labour and the Indian Government's representative to the governing body of the I.L.O., has submitted a long statement to the Credentials Committee explaining the Indian Government's reasons for these delegates being sent instead of representatives of other bodies

The Indian Workers' Delegation to the I.L.O Conference later issued an official statement on behalf of their delegation setting out their position, following the challenge by the All-India Trade Union Congress" and the Indian Federation of Labour

The workers delegates, who are selected by the Indian National Trade Union Congress", said the statement, "claim that only a few Communist-influenced trade unions have remained affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress and a large number of trade unions have seceded from this organisation.

They also claim that, according to the rules of the I.L.O., only the Indian National Trade Union Congress is entitled to represent the Indian workers at this conference because it has the largest number of members.

"This fact was established by a thorough and extensive and impartial inquiry which was conducted in India", the statement said.

The charge has also been made by the A.-I. T. U. C. that some Communist office-bearers of the said organisation were arrested by the Government and therefore the enquiry was hampered.

To this the Government of India's representatives has submitted that these arrests were made long after the inquiry and had nothing to do with their trade union activities.

"The Communists were arrested because of the anti-national and vialent activities", continued the statement.

It is also claimed that the I. N. T. U. C. is a truly representative organisation of India's workers and is making earnest endeavour to develop a powerful organisation of the working class to further and protect the interest of the workers and equip them to march onward to the goal of economic and social emancipation".

A.I.T.U.C.'S PROTEST TO I. L. O.

Credential Committees To Issue Statement Next Week

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Hungarian Minister Resigns

STOCKHOLM, June 25 (Reuter). M. Wilmos Boehm, Hungarian Minister here has resigned "for health reasons"

Chile Quits Dollar Area

LONDON, June 26 (Reuter): Chile has left the dollar area and joined the transferable sterling area for purpose of sterling payment, the British Treasury announced to-day

HISSAR, June 26 (UPI): Sardar Harnam Singh, Civil Surgeon of Hissar and five members of his staff who were arrested at Hissar on June 4 last, on the alleged charge of misappropriation of some tins of powder milk intended for refugee patients, have been suspended from service.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 6, 2004.
Muslim: Sabaan 19, 1367.
Parsi: Deh 28, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-04 a.m. Sunset: 19-20 p.m.
Hightide: 03-12, 15-47.
Lowtide: 08-50, 22-20.

To-day's Engagements

MAITRI SANGH: A symposium has been arranged on the subject "Youth should not read the Modern Novels." The debate will take place today (Sunday), at Blavatsky Lodge (Beasant Hall), French Bridge, at 6 p.m. The following Gujarati authors will participate:—Jyotindra Dave, Sopan, Karsan Manek, Gulabdas Broker, Bhogilal Gandhi, Bachubhai Shukla and many others.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on: The Working of Intelligence: sub-human and human followed by questions and answers at 6-15 p.m., today (Sunday), at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

THE YUGANTAR: The opening ceremony of the "Yungantar" Karyalaya will be held today (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m., at Goklibai High School Hall, Dadabhai Road, Vile Parle. The opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., Vice-President, Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMYUKTHA SAMGHATANA: There will be a condolence meeting to morn the premature death of late Mr. Changampuzha Krishna Pillai, a well-known poet of Kerala under the joint auspices of Bombay Keraleeya Samyuktha Samghatana and Bombay Keraleeya Sahitya Samithi, at Poddar College, Matunga today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mr. Venni Vasu Pillai, will preside.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, June 27.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhavgeet 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sajjad Husain Qureshi 8-45 Nanalal Krut Geeto 9-0 Anant Manohar Joshi 11-0 Filmi Duniya 11-30 "Saman Hakk" (by Ramanlal Desai) 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Anant Manohar Joshi (Vocal Music) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sajjad Husain Qureshi 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra 2-15 The London Philharmonic Orchestra 4-30 Naraharibuwa Patankar 4-50 Sheikh Chand 5-0 Jijibhoy Dadabhoy School Party (Garbi Geeto) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (A programme in Marathi for children) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Govind Kurwalikar (Light Marathi Songs) 6-35 Tulsidas Sharma 7-0 Kannad Songs 7-15 Subha-Laxmi 7-30 Shamlal Mazgaonkar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Tulsidas Sharma (Vocal Music) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Hans Knappertbusch with his Great Odeon Symphony Orchestra 10-30 Daulat Nanavaty.

VARIATIONS.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Sheikh Chand 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Naraharibuwa Patankar 9-0 Shamala Mazgaonkar 9-20 Govind Kurwalikar (Light Marthi Songs) 10-0 Tulsidas Sharma 10-30 Shamala Mazgaonkar.

Patil Backs Up Silam

The Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees of Bombay, Karnatak and Maharashtra, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri S. Nijalingappa and Shri K. B. Hire respectively, have issued the following appeal:

'Sri S. L. Silam is a candidate for the Senate from the registered Graduates' Constituency. He is a social worker of more than 25 years' standing and we appeal to all voters from this constituency to solidly support Mr. Silam's candidature by casting their first preferential vote in his favour'.

Government Seal From Tilak Mandir Opened

BOMBAY, June 26, (U.P.I.): The seal on the Tilak Mandir of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh of Vile Parle, a suburb of Bombay, was removed by the Government of Bombay yesterday.

The Mandir was raided by the police, along with the offices of the R.S.S. and Hindu Mahasabha as also the residences of R.S.S. and Mahasabha workers of Vile Parle, which was regarded as a strong hold of these movements in the suburbs, on February 5 last, following Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, and was sealed after a thorough search.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, June 26, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for June 26:—

Yesterday's depression over West Bengal is centred this morning midway between Asansol and Gaya. It is likely to move north-north-westwards. The monsoon has advanced into Chota Nagpur, south Bihar and the adjoining districts of the East United Provinces. Rainfall has been fairly widespread in the western half of the Peninsula and over the region from the West Central Provinces and Berar to West Bengal. There have been local showers in Assam, West Central India, Orissa and a few showers in Eastern Pakistan. Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in the West United Provinces and north-west India.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 27TH EVENING:—The monsoon will advance into north Bihar and over the whole of the East United Provinces. Rainfall will be widespread along the west coast of the Peninsula and over the stretch of the country extending from the north Bombay Deccan and west Central India to Bihar and Assam.

Rainfall will be local in coastal Orissa, the West United Provinces, east Rajputana, east Gujarat and the south Bombay Deccan and occur at a few stations in and near the Simla hills, in West Gujarat, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the interior of south-east Madras.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally very heavy rain is likely in north Bihar and locally heavy rain in sub-Himalayan Bengal, eastern half of the East United Provinces, in north Malabar and the extreme south Konkan during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, June 26, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June, 1948, and departure from normal recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on June 26, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 104 80 0 0.6 minus 2.4, Ahmednagar 89 68 0.4 3.2 minus 1.7, Ajmer 106 83 0.2 0.5 minus 1.3, Akola 91 73 0.1 5.1 plus 0.5, Allahabad 98 75 1.1 1.1 minus 2.5, Alleppey 86 74 0.3 37.5 nil, Ambala 113 8.9 0 0.1 minus 1.7, Amraoti 90 73 0.3 7.0 plus 1.6, Aurangabad 85 70 1.2 10.5 plus 5.8, Bangalore 84 67 0 4.1 plus 1.5, Baroda 100 78 0 0.8 nil, Belgaum 73 68 0.2 6.1 minus 0.8, Bellary 88 75 0 0.2 minus 1.3, Bhopal 91 72 0.6 7.5 plus 2.1, Bhuj 99 81 0 0 minus 1.1, BOMBAY 81 75 0.6 8.5 minus 7.7, Calcutta 91 80 0.9 11.6 plus 1.8, Calicut 86 78 0.3 38.5 plus 8.7, Cherrapunji 75 67 1.5 112.9 plus 19.1, Cocanada 89 79 T 2.9 minus 1.1, Cochin 84 76 0.5 38.9 plus 12.7, Coimbatore 86 72 T 1.5 Colombo 86 78 0.1 10.6 plus 2.7, Cuttack 96 79 0 5.4 minus 2.4, Darjeeling 68 57 1.3 8.5 minus 11.3, Dehra Dun 98 79 0 3.2 minus 3.0, Delhi 107 88 0 0.2 minus 2.0, Gaya 99 78 0.7 1.9 minus 3.2, Gorakhpur 96 84 0 1.3 minus 4.2, Gulbarga 89 70 0.7 4.9 plus 1.8, Honawar 83 71 1.5 nil, Hyderabad (Dn.) 89 71 T 2.0 minus 1.9, Hyderabad (Sd.) 115 84 0 0 minus 0.3, Indore 85 70 1.5 8.2 plus 3.3, Jaipur 107 81 T 0.4 minus 1.2, Jamshedpur 86 79 0.5 3.9 nil, Jubbulpore 97 79 1.7 5.8 plus 0.4, Khandwa 84 72 0.8 6.1 plus 1.4, Kodaikanal 63 54 0.1 4.9 plus 1.2, Lucknow 101 85 0 0.1 minus 3.1, Madras 101 84 0 0.4 minus 1.2, Madura 96 80 T 0.1 minus 1.2, Mahwabaleshwar 66 59 6.2 26.8 minus 6.8, Mangalore 87 75 2.3 30.3 minus 2.5, Marmagao 81 nil 1.7 31.2 plus 3.7, Masulipatam 95 83 0 0.4 minus 3.3, Mercara 67 64 1.5 19.9 minus 2.1, Mussoorie 77 56 0 1.4 minus 5.7, Mysore 81 69 0.1 3.6 plus 1.2, Negapatam 96 80 0.1 0.8 minus 0.3, Ootacamund 57 53 0.7 5.6 minus 0.3, Pachmarhi 82 67 1.0 6.4 minus 0.9, Palghat 82 71 1.0 10.7 nil, Patna 100 81 0.1 0.3 minus 5.4, Poona 83 70 0.9 7.2 plus 3.2, Raichur 92 75 0 0.8 minus 2.3, Rajkot 102 80 0 1.7 minus 1.6, Ranchi 86 72 0.9 4.9 minus 2.2, Shillong 76 66 0.1 25.3 plus 9.0, Sholapur 88 70 0.4 2.0 minus 2.0, Simla 76 66 0 1.1 minus 3.2, Surat 91 80 0.1 1.1 minus 5.9, Trichinopoly 99 79 0 0 minus 0.5, Trivandrum 84 72 18.9 plus 7.0, Vizagapatan 89 82 0 1.8 minus 1.8.

Occasional Showers Expected In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Occasional showers with intermittent spells of sun-shine are promised by weather fore-casters both for Bombay and the suburbs, during the next 36 hours. The monsoon, it was stated, has been active in the whole of the Bombay Presidency during the last 36 hours, the exceptions being Saurashtra and West Gujerat. The monsoon is expected to weaken all along the Konkan Coast in the next two or three days. The Santa Cruz observatory recorded an inch of rain during the 24 hours ended this morning 8 a.m.

American Consul Calls On Premier

Mr. Charles Thompson, Consul of the United States of America in Bombay, called on the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, at the Secretariat on Friday afternoon.

PAKISTAN-BOUND CLOTH SMUGGLERS TRAPPED

Alleged Members Of Gang Were Said To Be Carrying Goods Worth Rs. 24,000

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Special Police of the Government of India in Bombay trapped last night an alleged a gang of Pakistan-bound smugglers who were carrying cloth worth Rs. 24,000.

A group of disguised police officers trailed the Kathiawar Mail and the Delhi Express from Bombay Central when they received information that some refugees were travelling in the train with large bundles of smuggled cloth. At Bulsar, 125 miles from Bombay, both the trains were stopped when they passed through that station on Thursday night and a compartment-to-compartment search resulted in the arrest of 29 men and the seizure of the cloth bundles.

Deputy Superintendent K. S. Sasse and Inspector U. G. Kale of the Government of India Special Police then helped the B.B.&C.I. police to collect excess fares amounting to Rs. 1,058 from the smugglers who were either travelling without tickets or had only short-distance tickets.

In another raid conducted at Viramgaon earlier Sub-Inspector Warty of the Special Police arrested 25 smugglers with large consignments of cloth.

UNIVERSITY TO HAVE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND CIVICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

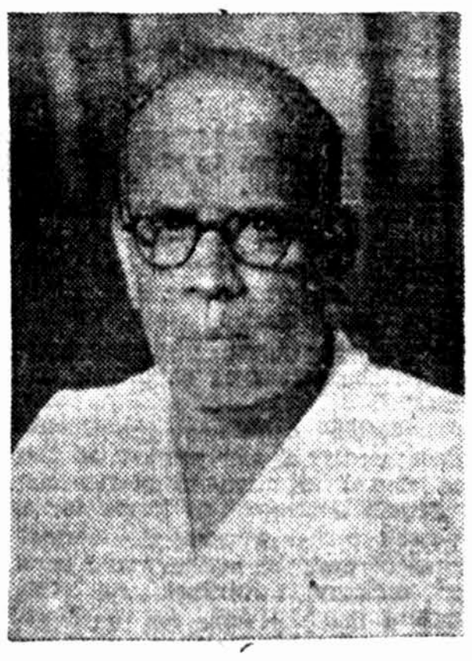
The Bombay University Senate today decided to institute a Department of Politics and Civics in the University.

The institution of this Department has been made possible by two donations, that of Rs. 2,60,000 from the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Fund which was accepted by the University last year and another of Rs. 1,30,000 from the Montague Memorial Fund which the Senate accepted at its meeting today. In addition to the amalgamated incomes of the two funds, the University will also receive from Government an annual recurring grant of Rs 10,000.

The Senate also accepted an offer made by the Secretary, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, of an increase in the annual grant to the University Department of Chemical Technology for the creation of a Professorship in Dyestuff Technology and decided to institute the Professorship.

A donation of RRs. 10,000 from Dr. A. L. Colaco for founding a prize to be awarded annually to the candidate who secures the highest total in the principal subject at the B.Sc. examination was also accepted by the House.

The Senate postponed consideration of the question of allowing candidates at the higher examinations to write their answers in any one the modern Indian lauguages, "until the result of the experiment to be conducted by the Poona University and other regional Universities to be shortly instituted has been observed for a comple of years".



Mr. V. P. Menon, States Secretary, who arrived in the city on Thursday in connection with certain matters arising out of the Gujerat States Merger.

V. P. MENON LEAVES FOR DELHI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India left for New Delhi by plane this morning.

He is expected to reach there in time for an important cabinet meeting.

"STEEL FLYER" STILL SMOULDERING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Steel Flyer", the 8,000 tons American cargo steamer is still smouldering.

This is not exactly a case of the sea being on fire but comes as close to its as one could imagine. The ship is riding in the vast waters of the Bombay harbour; and during the last few days rain has been pouring out of the skies. So much water has been pumped into the ship that it started listing and since yesterday the Port Trust authorities have been busy pumping water out of hold No. 5 of the ship. The adjacent hold four, where the fire started is full of steam and chamical foam poured into it to put out the fire. And yet the fire which started on Tuesday night is still smouldering today—four days later.

The Port authorities say: "give us a day more and we will put out the fire.

Genuine

HAARLEM-OIL

"Waaning-Tilly-Oil"

Are you suffering from disorders of the Liver and Gall System, the consequences of which may be: Headaches, skin eruptions, eructations, yellow complexion, pressure on the stomach, dark-coloured urin, general lassitude, colics, gallbladder-trouble, gallstones, start a course of Waaning-Tilly Haarlem-Oil, the world-famed Genuine Dutch Drops in the blue packing. It is the remedy which has a regenerating effect on the Liver and regulates the secretion of Gall. It gives an instant relief from the terrible pains of gallstone colics and has rendered excellent services to drive out the stones. By virtue of its purifying properties Waaning Tilly-Oil has a beneficial influence on the blood and the kidneys and is therefore a good preventive against rheumatism and gout. In case of grit in the kidneys, kidney-stone colic, the Oil is regularly prescribed.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!!
A FEW OF THE MANY EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS WHICH WE CONTINUALLY RECEIVE FROM CURED PATIENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

I used to suffer from GOUT and KIDNEY-STONE COLICS. Having tried everything, and finding no cure anywhere, I felt very miserable indeed. I was no more than a human wreck. Then, a friend advised me to take your Waaning-Tilly Oil; and now I can say that it is the only remedy that has proved its ability to free me from this awful suffering. I shall always recommend your Waaning-Tilly Oil to everybody.

(signed) Mrs. B., Mona.

I am very satisfied with the results I have obtained with your Waaning-Tilly Oil. My JAUNDICE has disappeared, and my GALL BLADDER is also getting better. My doctor advised me to take a course of treatment with your Oil; and an operation has thereby been avoided. Needless to say that I feel most grateful to you.

(signed) Mrs. L., Brussels.

Sole-agent for India:
THE ECLIPSE DISTRIBUTING AGENCY.
DAHANU ROAD, Thana Dt.

Cold War Chaos In Berlin

Large Scale Forgeries Of Eastern Zone Marks

BERLIN June 26, (Reuter): The 2,000,000 Germans of the western sectors of Berlin, already dependent in part upon a month's supply o Allied food reserves were the chief sufferers in the Berlin "cold war" today.

Both industrial and domestic life faced a shut down as the cut in Russian-supplied power brought reduction of 75 per cent for some worshops and a reduction to 25 per cent of normal power for household cooking.

Transport services in the western sectors have been cut in half.

Large-scale forgeries of the new Russian eastern zone marks, issued as old marks to which stamps have been affixed, threatened the whole civilian economy with inflation, and consequent black market scarcities of increasingly scare goods,

On Monday, acording to Dr. Ferdinand, Berlin Deputy Mayor, the whole matter of currency reform, power cuts, unemployment through the closing of factories, and threatened starvation, will be laid down in a letter asking for United Nation's intervention.

At a meeting last night German city officials resolved to ask the Russians on the one hand and the Western Allies on the other to admit the use of eastern and western marks throughout the four sectors of Berlin.

Both currencies are already in free circulation in the western sectors so the request in reality is directed at the Rusians to alow western currency into their sector, where its use is now forbidden as "economic sabotage".

It was reported from Western Allied sources late yesterday that food reserves in the city are enough for only the next month, that barges laden with food on their way from Hamburg are "overdue".

They said it would take 1,000 aircraft a day, loaded with four tons of goods apiece, to supply the Western sectors with all they would need if the Russian ban on rail and road traffic, and cuts in essential services and food supplies are not lifted.

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VADEMECUM
Rinse your mouth with Vademecum morning and night. Just two drops is enough in your tooth-water. Cleanses and freshens the mouth, disinfects teeth and gums, banishes 'bad breath' and tobacco odours.
By appointment to H. M. the King of Sweden
Universally recommended by Dentists
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI, LAHORE, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO.

FRENCH-INDO CHINA AGREEMENT

A meeting on board the French cruiser Duguay-Trouin, off Indo-China Picture shows Emil Bollaert, French High Commissioner in Indo-China (left), with Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annami who is seen signing the agreement.

Violation Of Truce Agreement

BERNADOTTE REPORTS AGAINST EGYPT TO UNITED NATIONS

LAKE SUCCESS, June 25 (U.P.A.): Count Folke Bernadotte notified the the United Nations tonight that Egypt had broken the "spirit" and letter" of the Holy Land truce agreement in firing on an unarmed Jewish food convoy.

It was the first serious violation of the truce agreement to be reported and it raised fears that the cease fire which has been in effect in Palestine for 14 days might erupt into renewed warfere.

Bernadotte said he demanded a full explanation of why the Egyptian Commander, "backed by the Egyptian Government" fired Friday on a convoy bringing supplies to the inhabitants of Negba, southern Palestine, on the Egyptian front. Pointing out that the convoy was not armed and that it was under a United Nations escort, Bernadotte told the Security Council ne regarded the attack as a "serious incident."

Bernadotte's cable to the United Nations said: "If the pretext of the truce should be used to starve out the Jawish settlement in Negev for a four-week period without the normal hazards of war, the action would be a clear military advantage for the Egyptians and a reverse for the Jews. contrary to the letter and spirit of the truce."

Bernadotte said that during the incident an Egyptian Spitfire plane fired on a United Nations plane piloted by an American, scoring 15 hits. Bearnadotte said he ordered the convoy to proceed, in defiance of the Egyptian Government warning Thursday that it would not allow it to pass through the Egyptian Army lines.

He said on June 19 a member of his staff informed the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief in Palestine that "under the terms of the truce agreement food convoys under United Nations supervision are entitled to pass through territory under Egyptian control to the Jewish settlement in Negev." He said on June 22 he personally notified the Egyptian Government that these convoys should be allowed to pass and if no answer is received from the Egyptian side the first convoy would proceed Friday June 25."

The Egyptian violation of the truce came as Bernadotte completed his blueprint for a final peace settlement in Palestine and prepared to lay it before the Arab and Israeli governments.

FIRED BY MISTAKE

CAIRO, June 26 (Reuter) : After an emergency meeting with his Defence Chiefs the Egyptian Premier Nokrashy Pasha told a press conference last night that the Egyptian pilot who fired a United Nations plane yesterday suspected that it was Jewish.

"The pilot did not realise it was a United Nations aircraft," he said, "since it had been agreed with Count Bernadotte's observers that United Nations planes must fly at 2,000 feet. This machine was flying only 500 feet".

Nokrashy Pasha was expected to issue an official statement later.

VISIT TO WAILING WALL ALLOWED

AMMAN, June 25 (U.P.A.) : The Arab Legion today offered to allow Jews to visit the hallowed Wailing Wall in the Arab-held Old City of Jerusalem.

Transjordan officials agreed to grant the Jewish request for the pilgrimage to the historic Wall provided the Arabs were allowed to visit shops in the Jewish-held modern city. The Jews had not replied to the Arab counter-proposal.

CLASH IN JEWISH AGENCY OFFICE

NEW YORK, June 25 (Reuter) : Fighting broke out today in the office here of the Jewish Agency for Palestine when more than 50 khaki-clad men and women damonstrated in the building.

Police who broke up the disturbance indentified them as sympathisers of Irgun in Palestine. No one was injured and no arrests made.

Officers said there was some scuffling and that agency staff called the police. Demonstrators said they went to the building to conduct memorial services for deseased Irgunists.

Menaham Beigin, Irgun Commander, whose forces revolted in Tel Aviv on Tuesday said yesterday in Tel Aviv that his forces no longer recognised the Jewish Provisional Government of Dr. David Ben Guiron.

RUSSIANS ARREST U. S. EDUCATIONISTS

BERLIN, June 26, (Reuter): Doctor Lucille Allard, prominent American educationalist visiting Berlin as an adviser to General Lucius D. Clay and Dr. Lester, Deputy Director of the American Military Government Education branch, were arrested as they drove in a jeep into the Soviet sector.

Dr. Allard was released last night after being detained for six hours.

They were taken to the Russian Kommandatura, she said afterwards, and held in a sealed room where they were questioned by a woman graduate from Moscnow University under 'nerve wracking conditions'. The Russians shouted at them melodramatically and outside raged engines of cars to distract them, she added.

Wage Increase For U. S. Coal-miners

WASHINGTON, June 25. (Reuter): Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mineworkers Union, signed a new coal contract to-day with most of the American soft coal operators providing a dollar a day wage increase and twice as much money for the miners welfare pension fund.

Marshall Plan For Asian Countries

Pakistan Delegate's Plea At I. L. O.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, June 25. (Reuter): A strong plea for "Marshall plan for all the Asian countries" in collaboration with the West, was made by Mr. G. Allana, Mayor of Karachi and Employers' delegate to the International Labour Organisation conference before the fifth plenary sitting today.

"I wish to draw the attention of all countries of the world to the fact that there is a crying need for some such plan being formulated in collaboration with Asian countries, for a programme of speedy industrialisation of the industrially undeveloped countries of the East" he said.

Mr. Allana said, "Pakistan is most anxious to forge ahead with a programme of reconstruction to ameliorate conditions of this stricken mass of humanity." But with partition, he continued had come bottlenecks, and Pakistan had not received the essential supplies of coal, steel, cotton, textiles and sugar which according to agreement, she was supposed to receive from India.

"I would rather on this occasion however", he said, "address myself to you, gentlemen, on our desperate need for adequate supplies of iron and steel.

"In the absence of adequate supplies of machinery, iron and steel it is not possible for us to go ahead with our building programme which is absolutely essential if a shelter is to be placed above the heads of those unfortunate victims of mob frenzy".

MARSHAL AID BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuter) : Successful compromise within 24 hours over the controversial Marshal Aid Bilateral Agreements was predicted tonight by the American State Department and a British spokesman.

The document which aroused European objections, was reported to have been toned down but British sources said that it was still not likely to win approval on all points.

The State Department said that signing by all 16 nations can be achieved by the July 3 deadline fixed by Congress.

Compromises are understood to have been reached on three points.

NO DEBATE ON SPAIN

Security Coucil Refuses Demand

LAKE SUCCESS, June 25 (UPA): The Security Council today rebuking the Secretary General, Trygve Lie, and over-riding Soviet protests refused to debate the issue of Franco and his dictatorship in Spain.

Argentina, the United States and Britain led a successful fight to avoid any discussion of the case.

Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko and the Ukrainian Foreign Minister, Dmitri Manuilski, protested that the General Assembly 1947 session asked the Security Council to consider steps against Franco when required. They said the Council should at least debate whether such action is required now.

The Council's action meant a rebuke for Lie who sent a letter to the Council reminding the members that the Assembly presented them with the issue for whatever action seemed fitting. Lie presumably did so with the view of bringing the case into the Council before it quits for the summer.

United States Philip Jessup and Britain's Sir Alexander Cadogan said there was no change in the Spanish situation which required Council action at this time.

Russia and the Ukraine argued that the Council could not even take note of the Assembly resolution without discussing the latest facts in the Spanish situation. But they failed to muster any supporters in the vote to put the issue on the agenda.

Argentina voted against the move and the other eight members abstained. Argentine delegate Dr. Jose Arce said there were no new developments on the Spanish situation. He added that the only thing he had read on Spain lately was that Duke Alba had gone for a visit to his domains in Scotland.

INDIA TO BE 'MISTRESS OF THREE OCEANS'

JUTE EXPORT TO BE REGULATED

India Government Appoints Advisory Committee

NEW DELHI, June 26, (A.P.I.): The inaugural meeting of the newly-formed Jute Export Advisory Committee will be held in Calcutta tomorrow, June 27.

The committee, which includes representatives of the jute trade and industry, is a consultative body set up by the Central Government to advise them on matters of policy in regard to the export of jute and jute goods from the Indian Union. The Commerce Minister, West Bengal Government, is ex-offcio chairman of the committee and the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, is member-secretary.

Discussion at the first meeting, it is understood, will centre mainly on two points—how much raw jute can be exported out of the Indian Union during the next jute year 1948-49 without starving the mills, and, if the export of raw jute is decided upon, what should be the scheme for such export.

Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, who is expected to arrive in Calcutta today, will participate in the deliberations.

Efforts To Unite All Viet Namese

PARIS, June 26, (Reuter): General Nguyn Van Xuyan President of the Provisional Central Government of Viet Nam, was said today to have been making contact with representatives of the Nationalist Resistance Movement, sections of whom might recognise the Central Government, the French Press Agency reported from Saigon.

The President is to establish Ministries and draft the constitution of the National Constituent Assembly when he arrives on Wednesday in Hanoi.

FOR MINIMISING WASTAGE OF FOOD

Food Minister Summons Stockists To Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 26. (API): In furtherance of a drive to minimise wastage of foodgrains in this country the Central Ministry of Food is shortly arranging a meeting of foodgrains traders and stockists at Delhi where methods of scientific storage of grain will be explained to them by a Government expert. The Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, is expected to preside over the meeting.

Nizampur Renamed Shivaji Nagar

NAGPUR, June 26, (U.P.I.): The Nizampur village in Akot Taluka of Akyola district has been renamed as "Shivaji Nagar", according to a Gazette notification issued by the C.P. Government today.

Sales Tax On Coal Passed On To Consumers

NEW DELHI, June 26. (API): In a notification issued today in a Gazette of India Extraodinary the Central Government have, by amending their previous Notification regarding prices of coal and coke, allowed the colliery owerners to pass on the provincial sales tax where leviable to consumers. This will take effect from June 26, 1948.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The New York Cotton Market was closed today.

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, June 26.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	173	14
Silver Chamber	172	12
Gold Forward	114	7
Sovereign	75	0
Cotton July Expectation ...	680	0

Government Plan For "Balanced Fleet"

PERSONNEL TO BE TRAINED IN EAST, SOUTH & WEST COAST

Commander-In-Chief To Be "Admiral Afloat"

NEW DELHI, June 26. (U.P.I.): India is going to regain in the near future, her old position as a sea-faring nation and a mistress of the three oceans surrounding her, which, since the advent of the British, have been utilised as "British Lakes".

The "United Press of India" learns that the Government of India is taking steps to strengthen her merchant vessels and, within a few years, the Royal Indian Navy aims at possessing a balanced fleet with the different types of vessels needed to make it up.

The necessary training of personnel to man these various kinds of ships is already under way and arrangements are being made to raise the capacity of the training establishment in the east, south and west coast of India.

AFTER PARTITION

India lost approximately 650 miles of her original 3,000 miles of sea frontier as a result of partition. During the peak period of the second world war, the strength of the Indian Navy was 27,000 and after demobilisation, on August 14, 1947 the strength was roughly 10,500. After partition India got 5,500 rating and 553 Commissioned Officers.

After August 15, 1947, the Royal Indian Navy had to undergo reorganization in the light of two factors. The scheme of nationalisation, which was afoot even at that time, had to be continued, and, in addition, readjustments had to be effected in the light of partition. Both these considerations meant the departure of a number of officers, mostly British and Muslim, and the appointment of a number of other naval officers who had opted for India, to higher jobs. The number of ratings also in the Royal Indian Navy fell considerably particularly due to releases and to partition.

The reorganization, it is learnt, has not yet been complete and may yet take some time to be effected fully.

The partition of India also meant loss, for the Navy, of Karachi which accommodated a number of training establishments. The Boys' Training establishment had to be removed from there to Vizagapatam. The largest gunnery school in Asia was also situated at Karachi. This had to be transferred and it is likely that the school wil now be opened at Cochin. The capacity of the school will be increased in due course according to needs. The boys' training establishment at Vizag takes boys of very tender age and trains them for 18 months with sea-training for six months. When they have developed a sea-sense, they are sent to Cochin for advanced training.

TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS

All the naval training establishments are now centred at Cochin, except the artificers' training centre which is situated in Lonavla in the west coast and the electrical school which continues at Jamnagar. The Signal School, the anti-submarine school and supply and secretariat school are now at Cochin. Necessary land for the school, it is learnt, has been acquitted and their own buildings will rapidly grow up.

It is further learnt that the Government have decided to start another preliminary training establishment and it is likely to be stationed at Bombay which has so long remained an administrative centre with its huge dock yard.

As a result of partition, India got four sloops, two frigates, 12 minesweepers and a number of minor crafts. Additions will shortly be made to make it a balanced fleet. A 7,000-ton cruiser has already been acquired from British Navy and within a couple of months it will arrive in the Indian waters.

Ten destroyers of about 1,700-tons displacement each have been purchased and they are expected in India in the course of less than one year.

NEW FEATURE

A new feature of naval development in India would be the creation of the post of "Admiral Afloat" on the lines of British and U.S. Navies. The present Commander-in-Chief R.I.N. Rear-Admiral J. T. S. Hall, will become the Admiral-Afloat, when his successor, Vice-Admiral Parry, whose services been placed at the disposal of India by the British Admiralty, assumes his present office in July. Rear-Admiral Hall will administrative and operational command of the squadron afloat.

For strengthening the Indian Navy, the Government have decided to recruit immediately suitable ratings who had been demobilised after the termination of the war.

It is further learnt that India has succeeded in securing the services of a Commodore from the Royal British Navy, to be in charge of the Cochin Advance Training Centre.

NEED FOR NAVY LEAGUE

Side by side with the development of the Indian Navy, necessity is being felt for a Navy League, a non-official body, on the lines of similar bodies existing in the United Kingdom and U.S.A. to keep the national navy up to the mark and to educate the public on the need for a strong navy.

A similar body was contemplated, it is understood, a year back by Admiral Godfrey of the Royal Indian Navy but the then existing political atmosphere it did not fructify the achievement of independence and subsequent responsibility of naval defence of the country devolving on her own shoulder the need for educating the public on naval matters has increased and these functions, it is stated, can justly be carried out a non-official body functioning on the lines of the Navy League in U.K and U.S.A. It is learnt that steps are being taken to rouse interest in proper quarters for forming a nucleus of Navy League.

Biyani Resigns

NAGPUR, June 26. (UPI): Mr. Brijlal Biyani has tendered resignation of Presidentship of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee is being convened immediately to consider the matter.

Indian School Of Mines

NEW DELHI, June 26, (U. P. I.): On the expiry of its term of office on June 30, 1940, the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad will be replaced by two new bodies, viz, an Advisory Council and an Executive Committee.

The Government of India have taken this decision on the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee set up to form its proposals for extending the school's activities and raising its standard in order to meet the requirements of post-war industrial development.

MADHIRA STATION OUTRAGE

Eye-Witness Account Of Razakar Attack

BEZWADA, June 25 (API.) Ambatti Anjayya, a passenger on the train from which thirtyfive Marwaris were pulled out by Razakars at Madhira railway station on June 22, gave an account of the incident when he arrived here today walking all the distance on foot from Madhira.

Anjayya said: "We were about eighty passengers in the compartment. When the train arrived at Madhira station, a number of armed Razakars made their way into our compartment, and most of us jumped out on the offside of the train and ran into the nearby jungles. Some of the Razakars came running after us. I tripped over some signal wires near the railway track and fell down. The Razakars beat me till I was unconscious. When I regained consciousness, I started on foot and reached a village four miles away where I met my relatives who had escaped the Razakars. We continued our journey on foot and reached Bezwada today."

Anjayya said that he was a farmer of Warangal taluk (Nizam's State), and owned about thirty acres of land. He had in his possession a quantity of gold and Rs. 1,350 in cash all of which was robbed by the Razakars, he said.

U. N. LETTER PUZZLES KOREAN ASSEMBLY

SEIUL (KOREA), June 26 (Reuter). Political observers in Korea are puzzled whether a letter received by the National Assembly today from the United Nations Commission on Korea constituted formal recognition of the Assembly, which as elected on May 10 amid Communist disorders.

The letter was signed by the Commission's Chairman, Yu Wan Liu, of China.

It said: "The Assembly was constituted on May 30 by the elected resentatives of the Korean people and desires to express the earnest hope that these representatives will seek to promote the early attainment of the unification of Korea."

Previously the Commission had referred to the elected representatives as the "National Assembly."

The letter was received by the Assembly as it was about to reconsider the draft of the new constitution following the first reading on June 23.

Commission members decline to comment.

ABUCTED WOMEN

Over 13,000 Restored

NEW DELHI, June 26.

The total number of women recovered both from the Indian Union and Pakistan up to May 31, 1948, is 13,021 according to a press note issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, New Delhi. The two Dominions have jointly verified this figure. Of these, 7,905 Muslim women recovered from Indian Union and 5,116 non-Muslim women recovered from Pakistan have been duly handed over to the Dominion to which they belonged

The number of Muslim and non-Muslim women recovered from different areas of the Indian Union and Pakistan respectively between December 6, 1947 and May 31, 1948, was as follows:—

INDIAN UNION

East Punjab 5,653, Delhi Province 51, other areas 10, East Punjab States 1,974, Alwar 157, Bharatpur 60, total 7,905.

PAKISTAN

West Punjab 4,285, N.W.F.P. 341, Bhawalpur 490, total 5,116.

Up to June 10, 1948, enquiries about abducted and converted persons recorded by the Displaced Persons Enquiries and Search Service Organization of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation totalled 44,190.

The number of cases in which information has been received of missing persons is 8753

Check On Fire Arms

SIMLA, June 26, (U. P. I.): The East Punjab Government has directed all persons, possessing fire-arms, who enter into the province from outside with the intention of staying for more than ten days at a time, to inform, in writing, the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, as the case may be in their respective jurisdiction, about the details of fire-arms in their possession and licensees in respect of fire-arms within ten days of their arrival in the province.

In this connection a Press Note issued by the Government states that the failure to comply with the above order would be punishable under section [illegible] of the Indian Arms Act

EUROPE RETURNS TO 1939!

KASHMIR INQUIRY

India's Reply To U. N. Commission Forwarded

NEW DELHI, June 26. (API): The Government of India are understood to have send a reply today to the chairman of the United Nations Mediation Commission on Jammu and Kashmir in reply to the three communications received from them yesterday.

A member of the Staff of the Commission is expected in New Delhi on June 30 to make necessary arrangements for the accommodation, residential and office, etc. for the Commission and its staff.

It is understood the Commission has chartered its own plane for the movement of its members.

ARRIVAL ON JULY 5

NEW DELHI, June 26. (UPI): Information has reached here that U.N. Kashmir Commission will reach Delhi on July 5.

U. N. COMMISSION PERSONNEL

KARACHI, June 26. (API): The following, it was learned, are the Members, Alternative Members, Advisers and Secretariat Staff of the United Nations Kashmir Commission who are expected to commence their "on the spot" investigation shortly.

M. Ricardo J. Siri—Representative of Argentina. M. Egbert Graeffe—Representative of Belgium. Mr. Harry Graeffe—Alternative. Mr. Alfredo Mr. Hernando Samper—Alternate. Lozano—Representative of Colombia Mr. Hernando Samper—Alternate. M. Josef Korbel—Representative of Czechoslovakia. Mr. J. Klhar Hiddli—Representative of U.S.A. Mr. C. Hawley Oakes—Alternate. Major Francis M. Smith—U.S.A. Adviser Mr. J. Sesley Adams Jr.—Adviser. Mr. Harrison Troop—Secretary Stenographer. Mr. William Goode—Secretary stenographer, Secretariat.

Mr. Erik Colban—Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Dr. Arnold V. Kunst—Principal Secretary. Dr. Henry S. Bloch—Deputy Principal Secretary. R. Richard Symonds—Adviser to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General. Mr. Ali Aghasi—Assistant Secretary. Mr. Arthur G. Campbell—Assistant Secretary. Mr. William F. Felark—Press Officer. Dr. Slavomir F. Brzak—Administrative and Financial Adviser. The five lady Secretaries stenographers are:

Miss L. A. Crawford, Miss Mair Ellinton, Miss Cecil, Lefort, Mrs. Muriel Hanna Lewis and, Miss Pauline Perron.

Ghulam Abbas' Warning At Lahore Meeting

LAHORE, June 26. (UP1): Addressing a crowded meeting under the auspices of the City Muslim League here last night to celebrate the "Kashmir" and Palestine Week" Ghulam Abbas, President of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, said: "We are not fighting for ourselves, but for you people of Pakistan. If 25 lakhs Muslims of Kashmir are wiped out and by this sacrifice about ten crore Muslims of India and Pakistan survive, we will not at all feel sorry. Kashmiris had always supported the idea of Pakistan and if Kashmir lives, Pakistan lives. If Kashmir goes down, Pakistan's future is dark and dismal."

WORLD PREMIERE OF FILM ABOARD CLIPPER.

SANFRANCISCO, June 26, (Reuter): World premiere of the Film "Man-eater of Kumaon" will be staged on Thursday aboard a Pan-American World Airways clipper as it flies over the Kumaon territory. The film, featuring Sabu, will be screened simultaneously in New York.

Soviet Siege To Oust Allies From Berlin

THREE-POWER TALKS TO BREAK THROUGH BLOCKADE

America Mobilises Air Fleet To Carry Supplies To Germans

LONDON, June 26, (U.P.A.): The Foreign Office in a formal statement today said Britain intended to stay in Berlin despite the "ruthless attempt of the Soviet Government to create a state of siege".

The statement charged Russia with an effort "to secure political advantages at the expense of other Allied powers by starving the helpless civilian population".

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Foreign Office had given very serious consideration to the situation in Berlin and was in the closest touch with other powers on it.

LONDON CONSULTATIONS

Bevin who will stay in London during the week-end, met United States Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas shortly after noon today. Bevin also talked at length with the Chief Adviser on German Affairs, Sir William Strang, for the second time in less than 18 hours.

The Foreign Office statement was issued in the form of a denial of the story in the "Taegliche Runrschau" which claimed official circles in London were considering a British withdrawal from Berlin.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The statement said:

"Attention has been called to the report in the "Taegliche Rundschau" which presumes to define the attitude of His Majesty's Government to recent event in Berlin. This presumption is completely untrue and is very far from representing His Majesty's Government's real attitude.

"The statement that we intend to stay in Berlin holds good. The opinion of the whole world will condemn this ruthless attempt of the Soviet Government to create a state of siege in Berlin and so, by starving the helpless civilian population, to secure political advantages at the expense of the other Allied Powers".

The Foreign Office spokesman made clear the Foreign Office had issued the statement on its own initiative without consultation with other powers.

THREE-POWER TALKS

The United States, Britain and France were consulting today on firm joint action to counter the Soviet attempt to drive them from Berlin.

Talks were under way in Berlin, London and Washington. The American Ambassador Lewis Douglas, called on both Foreign Secretary Bevin and Under Secretary Sir William Strang at the Foreign Office yesterday and may see them again today.

Strang also saw the French Ambassador, Rene Massigli.

Most of the British press urged the government to take a firm resolute line with the Soviets. The "Daily Mail" speculated out loud whether the time has come to apply economic sanctions by cutting off trade with Russia.

BACK TO 1939?

It said: "Before our eyes steps that led to war in 1939 are being repeated".

The "Yorkshire Post's" Diplomatic Correspondent said the government is considering a suggestion to try and break the Soviet blockade by sending armoured trains loaded with food into Berlin from West.

Government circles denied this, however.

The "Yorkshire Post's" Diplomatic Correspondent also wrote: "The possibility must be faced that the Western powers will finally find their position in Berlin untenable unless they are to continue to discharge this responsibility provided that my freight trains and barges are free to pass between the Western zones and Berlin.

"The interruption of essential freight cannot be held to be a measure to protect the currency position in the Soviet zone. I, therefore, request that arrangements be made by the Soviet Military Administration to restore normal traffic communications to and from Berlin immediately. I wish to make it clear if they are not so restored and undue and avoidable suffering is thereby inflicted upon the German population it will be because I have been deprived by you of the means to sustain them."

AMERICAN NOTE

General Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor, sent a two paragraph letter accompanied by the latest laws for implementing the currency reform in Western Germany to Marshal Sokolovsky.

Clay said he had a week ago "pointed out our desire to continue trade relations between our zone of occupation and the Soviet zone and our readiness to meet with you to discuss such arrangements as appear necessary to accomplish this purpose. I would like to point out that we are still prepared to meet with you for this purpose."

AMERICAN PLANES TO FLY SUPPLIES

Every available United States transport plane in Europe will be thrown immediately into service to fly supplies to blockaded West Berlin, a high United States Military Government official announced today, Cables Reuter.

This was the first action taken by the Western Allies to counter the Russian "siege" of the city's three Western Zones, which began on Thursday.

This huge transport fleet will carry foodstuffs and emergency supplies for the Germans as well as supplies for the Western occupation forces, the official stated.

No figures could be obtained of the number of planes available for the operation, but the fact that the British Gatow airfield was being used indicated that it was well over a hundred.

Officials stressed that it would be quite impossible to fly in full rations of food and coal for the civilian population as such an operation would require at least a thousand heavy planes daily.

To maintain the electricity supplies in the western sectors—also cut off by the Russians—coal will shortly be allocated to electric plants from American army stores in the city, it was stated.

British and American authorities have banned parties and receptions by the occupying forces which would use up food urgently needed by the Germans.

Union meetings today demanded that workers in the whole of Berlin "Will the fight reopen on July 9?"

This consideration overshadowed all worries about food, water and electricity, since the resumption of fighting here would end the slight relaxation from emergency conditions at present noticeable in Jerusalem.

The tension in Jerusalem contrasted greatly with the comparative calm among the people of Tel Aviv whose pre-occupation during the past few days has centred around differences among the various Jewish factions.

EGYPTIAN ATTACKS CONTINUE

TEL AVIV, June 26 (U.P.A.): The United Nations observers informed Count Folke Bernadotte today that the Egyptians continued attacking the Jewish settlements in Negev, south Palestine,and were now knocking at the gates of Kefar and Darom, using all arms, following yesterday's violation of the truce.

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR IN NEW STATE OF ISRAEL

PARIS, June 26 (UPI): Dr. Alexander Hadani0, Vice President of the American League for Free Palestine, to day said there will be a civil war in the newly created State of Israel if the government does not accept the conditions laid down by Irgun.

SOVIET GOVERNOR ARRESTED!

BERLIN, June 26 (Reuter): American Military Police this evening arrested Soviet Military Governor, Marshall Vassily Sokolovsky, for speeding in the United States sector of Berlin, police officials stated.

The Marshall's car was detained for thirty minutes and he was released without being booked on a charge.

prepared for war with Russia. Most diplomats offer this warning".

BIG SOVIET BLUFF?

The "Times" alone wondered whether the Berlin crisis development might be just a big Soviet bluff.

In its leading editorial "The Times" said: "If the Russians, on their side, were to force a crisis, they would reverse the general trend of their recent policy which has been framed to avoid a final rupture with the West. It may still be that the Russians are coldly calculating on forcing an agreement with the West on their terms rather than risking an upheaval".

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST HUNGER SIEGE

BERLIN, June 26. (UPA): General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor, today officially protested against the Russian hunger siege around Berlin.

It was the first official protest made to the Russians by any Western Allied representative here since the Russians halted all surface transport to this beleagured city on Tuesday.

Robertson said: "I request that arrangements be made by the Soviet Military Administration to restore normal traffic communications to and from Berlin immediately."

Robertson, in a softly worded letter delivered to Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, Russian Military Governor, this morning, said: "I have hitherto protested regarding various restrictions recently imposed by the Soviet authorities on communications between Berlin and the British zone because I was justified in assuming from the announcement of the Soviet Military Administration that these restrictions were temporary and designed to protect the currency of the Soviet zone pending introduction of currency conversion by you.

"Now, however, I learn from the press the Soviet Military Administration has announced that all traffic on the railway between Helmstedt and Berlin is suspended on technical grounds and that no alternative route will be made available. Simultaneously, barge traffic on the canals has been stopped.

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY

"Under the arrangements in force among the occupying powers the British authorities are responsible for contributing supplies for the population of Berlin. I am able and willing

Consul-General designate to San Francisco chats with some of the Press representative

Egyptian Attacks On Jewish Settlements Continue

JERUSALEM, June 26. (Reuter): With half Palestine's four weeks' truce over, Jerusalem's mood was today rather pessimistic.

The most important question was: should be called out on strike ostensibly in protest against the introduction of the eastern currency.

Herr Wolf Pieck, Chairman of the Communist led Socialist Unity Party, declared this morning that the crisis would not end "until the Western Allies have left Berlin".

PRESSURE TO OUST WESTERN ALLIES?

The Berlin crisis can no longer be solved in Berlin—seems to be the opinion of British omcials. They think that the problem has past beyond the Four-Power military Generals in Berlin, says the "United Press of India".

The Russians have stated that they are prepared to take over all British, American and French commitments in Berlin, but only if the western powers withdraw from the city. Such withdrawal is never countenanced by the Allies at the moment, it is feared by many that, faced with the prospect of starvation, they may have no option but to comply.

ONLY FIRMNESS CAN PREVENT THIRD WORLD WAR

UTON (ENGLAND), June 26. (U. P. A.): Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime premier, warned tonight that only firmness and resoluteness toward Russia can prevent a third World War. Even then, he said, peace cannot be regarded as certain.

He told thousands of Conservatives gathered on the great lawns of the estate of Sir Harold Wernher that the Soviet isolation of Berlin has raised issues as grave as those at stake at Munich ten years ago.

"There can be no doubt that the Communist Government of Russia has made up its mind to drive us and France and the other Allies out and turn the Russian terrorism.

"It is our hearts' desire that peace may be preserved but we should all have learned by now that there is no safety in yielding to dictators, whether Nazi or Communist.

"The only hope of peace is to be strong to act with other great freedom loving nations and to make it plain to the aggressor, while time remains, but we would bring the world against him and defend ourselves and our cause by every means should be strike a felon's blow.

PLEDGE OF SUPPORT.

"I cannot guarantee that even a firm and resolute course will ward off the dangers which now threaten us.

"We shall, therefore, support His Majesty's Government in the stand which, with all their devoting to the cause of peace, they have felt bound to make.

"I trust that our defences have not been neglected and that the immense sums of money we have voted for the armed forces will have been turned to good account. It has often been said that Britain's hour of weakness is Europe's hour of danger.

"It is our duty to show, whatever our party differences may be, that in resistance to foreign tyranny we are a united nation. I still believe that by this means peace may be preserved."

Dock Strike Holds Up Exports To India

NEW DELHI, June 26. (A.P.I): The Government of India have been informed that, in view of the London dock strike, shipments of goods which otherwise could have been made in time against licences expiring in June and July 1948, are likely to be unexpectedly delayed, says a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce.

In order to cover the import of these consignments it has been decided, as a special case, that in the case of licences for imports from U.K. which were to expire on or before June 30 or July 31, 1948, as the case may be, a period of thirty days' grace should be allowed instead of the fifteen days' grace at present allowed. The goods against licences expiring on or before June 30, or July 31, will be allowed clearance if shipped within one month of the expiry date.

LONDON, June 26 (U. P. A.): Work came to a complete standstill in London's strikebound waterfront today pending a show-down Monday between the Government and 20,000 striking dockers, stevedores lightermen and cold storage workers.

Arthur Deakin, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, gave a final warning to the rebellious striking members of his Union at an unruly mass meeting in Southwark Park last night.

Jeering dockers howled down his warning that the Government will bring in enough troops to get 184 strikebound ships and their cargoes moving again unless the men resume work Monday.

"Let them send troops," cried the strikers. "We are staying out."

The week-end may determine whether the strike will spread to other British ports. Dockers will hold mass meetings in Liverpool, Sunday, and in Southampton, Monday, to consider sympathetic action.

SURAT CUT OFF FROM BOMBAY PROVINCE

Sequel To Heavy Rains: All Lines Of Communication Disorganised

SURAT, June 26. (A.P.I.): Telegraph, telephone and rail communications between Bombay and Surat on the B B. and C.I. main line have been completely disorganised following heavy rains last night near Sanjan.

According to information available here the approaches to a bridge near Sanjan have been washed away resulting in this dislocation.

The permanent way of the railway near the bridge ha been temporarily set right and trains are running late owing to cautious driving over the section.

Information is also available that general telegraph and telephone services to Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Surat have ben cut off.

Express telegrams to thesecentres are however, being diverted via Agra and Bhusaval.

Breakdown "Very Serious"

A breakdown in Telegraph Communication between Bombay and Surat and other places on the Bombay Ahmedbad line is reported to be very serious.

The flood following hervy rains in the river near Sanjan has washe away seven telegraph poles on either side of the railway line, according to infodmation received here. The communication it is stated, is not likely to be restored before noon tomorrow.

A special telegraph working party, led by the Divisional Engineer, telegraphs, Ahmedabad, has proceeded to the spot.

STORM HAVOC IN KARWAR

KARWAR, June 25. (A.P.I.): Many trees were uprooted and tiles or roofs were blown off on Thursday night, causing considerable damage when furious stormy winds, accompanied by torrential rains swept Karwar. The heavy downpour is continuing.

JOINT REHABILITATION BOARD DECISION

NEW DELHI, June 26. (A.P.I.): The eighth meeting of the Joint Rehabilitation Board held here yesterday and today decided that it was the responsibility of the Government of India to resettle Moos, who, belonging to areas in the Indian Union, had left their homes and lands but had not left the Indian Union, say a press note.

RAZAKARS SHOOT CHILDREN IN NALDURG VILLAGE

Forcible Collection Of Rs. 2 Lakhs In Bidar: Congressmen's Houses Burnt: State Border Areas Declared 'Protected'

NAGPUR, June 26, (A.P.I): Further reports of clashes between Razakars and villagers mostly Hindus in villages situated within the Nizam's State territory not far from the C.P. and Berar border, have been received in official quarters here.

Ten persons, including two children, were killed when the Razakars opened fire and burnt a number of houses in a village in Naldurg district. In another village four persons, including a woman, are alleged to have been stabbed to death.

In some cases of arson committed by the Razakars entire villages have been reduced to ashes and the Nizam's police are known to have joined the Razakars' depredations. Property worth one lakh of rupees has been looted by gangsters aided by State police officers. Instances of forcible collections from villages by the Razakars and desecration of temples have also been reported.

A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 is reported to have been collected in a village in Bidar district, and five persons who declined to pay were shot and wounded.

HARASSMENT TO CONGRESSMEN

MADRAS, June 26 (U.P.I): Tales of repression and atrocities perpetrated by Razaiars on Kisans and other non-muslim population in the Hyderabad State, continue to be received in the Hyderabad State Congress Office here. These terror armies, assisted by local Police in several instances, have adso unleashed their fury on the State Congress workers whose houses are being attacked, looted and set on fire, and agricultural fields forcibly occupied.

Eight Koya tribesmen of Palvancha were shot dead as they refused to acquisce to Razakar oppression, according to a news received by the Hyderabad State Congress Office here.

According to further information the Razakars, with the help of local Police, attacked the houses of Shri Nagorao Darewar of Vasmat and Apparao of Dhanora and two other active Congress workers of Parbhani district, and set them on fire.

The houses belonging to Shri Malakappa and Ravoor of Hippargi village, in Gulbarga District, and Shri Mahadevappa and Huchappa of Chikankoopa, in Raichur district are also reported to have been broken open and looted of all articles.

The house of Shri B. Rangarao, a sympathiser of the Congress movement, in Burgampad, in Warangal district, was attacked by the police and occupied.

The houses of Shri Manickrao, Shivram More and Marturao More, at Chincholi in Osmanabad district were raided and searched by the police.

At Kanhegaon village, agricultural fields belonging to two Kisan workers and one house of Shri Shankerlal Sethi have been forcibly occupied.

Razakars in Osmanabad district are also reported to be inciting the local people to occupy the fields belonging to Congress workers.

KISAN REVOLT

The Hyderabad State Congress bulletin in this connection says that despite eleven month's continuous fight against the fascist communal Government in Hyderabad State and despite the unparalleled hardships that they had to undergo the Kisans of the State are still in no mood to yield but are revolting against the Nizam's authority.

Thus it is reported, the Kisans of two more villages in Gulbarga district have refused to make payment of levy and land revenue to the Government. In Mammekotu taluka of Warangal district, the Kisan Dals have put up their flag at several places.

PROTECTED AREAS ON HYDERABAD BORDER

NAGPUR, June 26. (API): The Provincial Government officially notified today that in exercise of powers conferred by the Foreigners Order 1948, the following areas in the province have been declared to be protected areas for the purpose of the above order: areas comprising the revenue districts of Chanda, Akola, Buldhana, and Yeotmal.

All these four districts border on Hyderabad State territory and excepting for Chanda which is in C. P. proper, the other three districts are in Berar.

StopPress

PROTECTION OF NORTH AMERICA AGAINST TRANSPOLAR AIR ATTACK

WASHINGTON, June26, (U.P.I.)The chief of Canada's Defence Research will confer with American scientists here next week and his visit puts the spotlight on the problem of a radar umbrella to protect the north American continent against a transpolar air attack.

Dr. Omond McKillop Solandt, 38, chairman of the Canadian Defense Research Board, is due here tomorrow for three-day visit. He will be the guest of Dr. Vannevar Bush, American Defense Research chief.

Bush has been given the job of working out plans for an air warning network to prevent a Pearl Harbour type of attack against such American cities as Chicago, New York, Detriot and Washington.

Defense experts say that any effective air warning plan must have the co-operation of the Canadian government.

No Instructions To Scheduled Banks

BOMBAY, June 26 (A.P.I): A Hyderabad message had said that all scheduled Banks in Hyderabad had declined to issue remittances on the Indian Union under telegraphic instructions from the Reserve Bank of India. It is understood here that the Reserve Bank has not issued any such instructions.

ASSAM'S FOOD MINISTER ON FAST

SHILLONG, June 26 (A.P.I): Assam's Food Minister, Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, has been fasting since last six days, it is disclosed today. When the present crisis in the rice position in the province took a desperate turn, it is learnt the Food Minister took this unusual step of fasting in order to share the hardship with the people in general. The Food Minister was requested by friends to abandon the fast but so far he has not done so.

FILE DISAPPEARES FROM COURT

NEW DELHI, June 26 (A.P.I): Five files of cases pending in the court of Mr. P. N. Bhanot, a Delhi Magistrate, have disappeared from the court's room.

MAHARANI SEVA DAL JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Failure of Pakistan to abide by the terms of stand-still agreement followed by murderous attack on the border villages and towns of the Jammu and Kashmir State caused innumerable hardships and untellable atrocities on children, women and the sick. The supply of almost all the essentials of life were cut off. This had brought the citizen of the State face to face with many difficulties. Problems of giving relief to the lakhs of refugees from and outside the State and that of defending the life and honour of the children and the women—they being the worst sufferers in this great political upheaval—sat staring in our face. The problems were serious, march of events so sudden and quick, and our resources crippled down to an extent that for some time there was a state of coma. No one knew the way out. Especially the mother, sister and wife did not know how to save their life and the honour and at the same time how to help their son, brother and husband in their struggle for self existence and the defence of their mother land.

It was at that Shri Maharani Sahiba took the lead. Her Highness donated a huge sum from her privy purse and at once started the relief work for those who had been rendered homeless. Winter was approaching and in fact had set in. The work-centre for the preparation of clothes for the refugees was thus started atonce in recognition of the fact the clothes will soon be required and that it will not be possible to produce the same by a sheer trick of magic. The work-centre has since then been working and has provided clothes and blankets to persons so-far.

Starting of the work-centre was only a beginning and we are glad that it was good start. We call it good because it cut the first knot and the solution of the other problems followed soon. The problem of the defence of life and honour of children and women was still there. Many wise men shook their head in doubt and suggested that the responsibility for protecting the life and honour of the people fell on the Government and unless they took it in their hands, for an unarmed people to fight these armed gangsters appeared a sheer folly. But these wise men forgot that every citizen has a certain responsibility and in a crisis like this it is an obligation for every citizen to discharge this responsibility A number of women of Jammu approached Shri Maharaniji with a request to form a Women Defence Brigade. Shri Maharaniji was found very keen and interested. She at once agreed to support any such move with all means at her disposal. But she put one condition that all the people of the State should be benefited equally by the scheme. The following scheme was thus adopted by Shri Maharaniji:

1. The name of the organisation will be Maharani Seva Dal.

2. The object with which the Seva Dal is being started is to instil by practice and precept the qualities of discipline, self sacrifice and reliance in the women of the State and to mobilise their energies so that they may be able to participate most efficiently in the struggle for defending our motherland in which the sons of the soil are engaged at this critical juncture, by looking after the duties at home and thus freeing all the able bodied men to fight on the front.

Whenever the opportunity offers, before or after the enemy is driven out from our motherland, the full strength of the Seva Dal will be directed towards the uplift of the women of the land.

The Maharani Seva Dal endeavour:—(a) In time of emergency to act as Peace and Relief Brigade and will undertake to protect the life and honour of the children and the women, be they outside the Refugee Camps or in the Refugee Camps, and will look after their comforts too. (b) To evacuate children, women and the sick to safe place. (c) To organise First Aid centres for the civil population effected by the enemy attacks. (b) Through physical culture and military training to improve the health and physique of the women and prepare them for self defence. (e) To prevent the spread of rumours and thus to kill panic.

3. The Seva Dal shall hold aloof from politics and no member of the board or the officer of the Seva Dal will hold any elective post in any of the political bodies. But members will be free to hold any political faith and can be primary members of any National Organisation. Also in the interest of the Seva Dal it will be kept as an independent entity. The Seva Dal will also be kept aloof from the men's organisations.

4. The Maharani Seva Dal shall be controlled by a board of six members. Her Highness shall be ex-officio member and G.O.C. of the Seva Dal. The other five members shall be chosen by Her Highness from amongst those who are eligible for membership of the Board

Completion of one month's training as a member of the Seva Dal makes one eligible for the membership of the Board.

Her Highness may from time to time give other members eligible under the preceding sub-rule chance to serve on the board in place of members going out.

The members of the board shall elect a convener from amongst themselves.

The function of the board shall be to promote, finance and guide the organisation.

5. The G. O. C. shall appoint Divisional Officers according to qualifications and merit. Each Divisional Officer will be put in charge of one of the items laid down in para 2 above.

6. Volunteers of the Seva Dal should not expect any payment, their work will be honorary but whole time officers, workers and instructors may be paid.

7. Membership of the Seva Dal will be open to all women of the State irrespective of their caste or creed. The only condition is that they should be bodily fit and mentally determined to serve the motherland. Those who join the Seva Dal will have to serve as active members at least for three months after they have completed their training. The members of the Seva Dal shall have to take an oath of adhering to the Rules of the constitution of the Dal and shall have to sign a Declaration Form to the effect that they are joining the Seva Dal with the expressed consent of their guardian.

8. The Seva Dal, in case of a National emergency, will place its services at the disposal of the Government.

9. The Maharani "Women & Children Rescue Home" located at the Mahilla College and the annexies and looking after—

(1) widows either without any dependants or with children;

(2) Orphaned children;

(3) Girls of marriageable age with no one to look after them, shall be under the control of the Seva Dal.

Czech Mission For Karachi

KARACHI, June 26. (API): A Czechoslovakian Technical Mission, to negotiate for the sale of machinery to Pakistan, is expected to arrive in Karachi on July 1, 1948. The delegation has programmed to stay in Karachi for a week.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN BRITAIN

By B. Narpati

The Commons debate sometime ago on Britain's economic affairs was the most important ever held. Its importance arises from the fact that Britain is now facing a decisive phase in her post-war reconstruction.

The Economic White Paper said: "The central fact of 1947 is that we have not enough resources to do all that we want to do": Britain's reserves of accumulated wealth have been eaten through two world wars within one generation. A major part of the nation's resources during this period have been turned away from accumulation of wealth to its destruction.

The present economic position must be considered from two angles. There is the external problem and the internal industrial position.

It is the external problem which created the "crisis". There was the tremendous task of re-balancing the overseas trade position. The rising American and world prices stimulated its growth to its current abnormality.

Directing Production

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, cutlined the current need as "a better balance of production, and we need more production". The Control of Engagements Order is the first practical step towards that goal. It will ensure the negative direction of labcur from non-essential to essential work. The output of non-essentials is being reduced by the restriction of raw material supplies and other means. The labour exchanges send the labour so freed to where it will be of most use.

Following the Prime Minister's call, the Joint Consultative Committee, speaking jointly for the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, agreed that the essential basic industries should lengthen their working hours to the necessary extent possible. This was done primarily to boost the dollar earning and dollar saving industries.

These efforts should produce a good part of the increase which is needed and from the industries from which it is wanted. Mr. Attlee has, however, given a clear warning that, if necessary, he will go further by giving "directions to factories to produce in the national interest what is needed and not from profit motives". It must be remembered that Britain's reconstruction plans hinge on industrial development.

The Gap Remains

The difficulties left by the war are so great that whatever Great Britain does in 1948, it cannot pay its way or avoid a further fall in its reserves.

Production in Britain is going up. It is now probably 10 to 20 per cent above the 1938 level. Each recent month shows upward progress. She must go on increasing it. More production will go a great deal to put things right. But the gap that has to be filled is too big, and it will take time. Without outside help Great Britain would have a very hard time. That help, we hope, will come under the Marshall Plan.

According to the Federal Reserve Bulletin about one-half of the 16 "Marshall" countries have either regained their 1938 level of production or surpassed it. According to the assessment made by Lord Hyndley, Chairman of the National Coal Board, there are good prospects of Britain reaching her 1948 coal targets. These are good signs of coming prosperity.

To achieve the goal the emphasis must come on "a better balance of production and more of it".

MR. BRELVI PAYS A VISIT TO BERNE

Impressed By Good Work Of Indian Legation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. Brelvi, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", coming from Geneva, spent a day last week in Berne, where he met and had talks with Dhirubhai Desai, the Indian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland, and other members of the Indian Legation. In the evening Brelvi was guest at the "Journalists House" in Berne. Here he had occasion to meet many journalists. Swiss and foreign Statements of his in the form of answers to questions were also broadcast.

After leaving Berne, Mr. Brelvi left by aeroplane to Prague from Zurich. During his stay in Prague he was received at the Czernin Palace by Vladmir Clementis, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. He had also opportunity to watch Sokol games and demonstrations. While in Prague, Mr. Brelvi visited a few important institutions and met as well various other persons active in public life, including that good friend of India, the eminent Indologist and present Director of the Oriental Institute, Professor Dr. Lesny.

Your correspondent saw Brelvi in Zurich, when he arrived here from Berne and also after his return from Prague. He expressed in conversations, his appreciation of the Indian Legation in Berne having got into a good working state within a remarkably short time. The Indian representation in Berne, as in some other places which he had visited, Paris for example, he considered, as greatly understaffed. Conditions in Czechoslovakia, he mentioned, struck him as quiet, with attention greatly concentrated on increasing production and successfully working out the planned schemes relating to industry and agriculture. He found notable interest in Indian affails and the promotion of relations with India.

Mr. Brelvi left yesterday Zurich for Geneva. After visiting Italy, Greece and perhaps also Turkey, he will be leaving for India, in all probability by the middle of next month.

"Dark Night, Spread Over 1000 Years Has Ended"

DR. KATJU ON OVERALL CULTURAL UNITY OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, June 26, (A.P.I.): "As one travels all over the motherland, one feels the overall cultural unity of India existing side by side with the varying regional cultures, the whole blending like the waters of the Ganga and the Jumna at Prayag into one marvellous whole" said His Excellency Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, replying to an address presented to him by the trustees of the Dakshineswar Temple, associated with Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda, which he visited this morning.

His Excellency added that the dark night, spread over a period of a thousand years, had ended just now, and they were witnessing the dawn of independence. All of them hoped that this dawn would be followed by a day of increasing refulgence and that India would occupy her own place in the comity of nations. For that, unity was essential. "I sometimes like to think of the different component parts of India as so many pearls, all threaded together in one shining, priceless necklace" said His Excellency. "As a necklace it is priceless and marvellous to behold. Round the neck it shines and beautifies the whole human frame; but you take away the thread, and the pearls may lose all their glamour and may even fall into the dust and be trampled under feet. Similarly, the different tracts of India, united, form a mighty whole, but separately, evil fate may befall them".

TRIBUTE TO BENGAL

Paying a tribute to Bengal's part in the nation's history, Dr. Katju said that the historian would record that the national movement began in Bengal. The doctrine of detached action as embodied in the Gita, had in the past inspired countless youngmen and women in Bengal. That doctrine had proved to be a great unifying factor in our national life and had been an infalliable guide in the national struggle. Everyone would recognise the essential and particular cultural distinctiveness of Bengal.

Dr. Katju said that the message of Sri Ramakrishna had spread to every nook and corner of India. Through Swami Vivekananda the gospel preached by Sri Ramakrishna had travelled far and wide across India and to Western countries and raised us all in the esteem of mankind. Indian culture and philosophy were shown to be of the noblest in the world. While Sri Ramakrishna preached a synthesis of all the human faiths, yet he taught us wha was best in our own religious doctrine.

More Food Ships Reach Bombay

BOMBAY, June 26.

The "DEVANHA' carrying 2,200 tons of Australian' wheat flour arrived in Bombay today.

The "BARON RENFREW" with 6,515 tons of Australian wheat and the "DAILINGTON COURT" with 9,341 tons of Burma rice have also arrived.

KARACHI, June 26, (A. P. I.): The Sind Muslim League Assembly Party has been called to meet in Karachi on July 2 to consider the situation arising out of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah's advice to the Party's deputation to accept the constitution of Karachi into a centrally administered area as the permanent capital of Pakistan.

KARACHI, June 26. (A. P. I.): Mr Richard Symonds, Adviser to the personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Security Council Commission for India and Pakistan, who was expected to arrive in Karachi by air from Geneva on Friday to make preliminary arrangments for the Commission, is now expected to arrive here on Sunday evening, it was reliably learnt tonight.

Irrigational Scheme Of Bihar

U. S. Engineers Invited To Assist Govt.

PATNA, June 24, (A.P.I.): The Government of Bihar are considering the possibilities of developing the huge resources of the province on a short term scale pending the completion of major hydro electric irrigation projects.

They have before them a proposal to construct a net work of pumping stations, particularly in sugarcane cultivated area around sugar factories so that the sub-soilwater may be available for irrigation during dry season. And if possible river pumps may be set up where a perennial flow of water is assured especially from streams having their source in the Himalayas.

The Provincial Government have taken the opportunity of consulting two American experts, namely Professor Clarence Johnston Associate Engineer in the experimental agricultural station of California University and Mr. Leon a Hostette of the water development department of Los Angeles who arrived in Delhi a few days ago. They came down to Patna yesterday at the invitation of the Bihar Government and met Dr. Syed Mahmud Minister of Development and his Parliamentary Secretary, and officers of the agriculture and irrigation and development departments and gave them their advice on the matter.

They are reported to have agreed to undertake an aerial survey of the areas where work would have to be started. They have also informed Dr. Mahmud that it would be possible for them to assemble sufficient drilling machinery and tube well equipment to start drilling and installation work within three months after the completion of the survey.

According to these two American experts the cost of drilling and installing pumping machinery would be about forty thousand per well, which would be capable of irrigating one hundred and fifty acres of sugarcane or four hundred and fifty acres of other food crops. The number of such pumping stations to be constructed has not yet been fixed.

Forward Bloc To Contest General Elections

PATNA, June 25(API): Speaking at Bakhtiarpur on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the All-India Forward Bloc Pandit Sheelbhadra Yajee hinted that the Forward Bloc would contest all the seats in the legislature in the next general elections.

Pandit Yajee referred to the recent resignations of a number of members from the party and said that he was glad that the party had thus been "purged and purified" of its "wavering elements". He exhorted the people to join the Forward Bloc in large numbers and strive to fulfil the ideas of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

'RELEASE GHAFFAR KHAN'

Delhi Muslims Condemn Pak Govt.'s Action

NEW DELHI, June 26, (A.P.I.): A demand for the immediate release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier 'Red Shirt' leader was made at a meeting of the Muslims of Delhi held yesterday afternoon in Jumma Mosque. The meeting which was presided over by Kazi Syed Mohd. Ahmed Kasmi, ex-M. L. A. (Central) passed a resolution expressing deep resentment at the arrest and conviction of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

"By arresting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who has rendered yeoman services in the cause of freedom of India", the resolution stated "the Pakistan Government has brought a stain on the name of freedom and has put the world in suspicion about its sense of justice.

"This conduct of the Frontier and Pakistan Governments has caused great resentment and hatred amongst the Mussalmans who demand the immediate release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the torch bearer of freedom." The resolution concluded.

C. R. THANKS MADRAS MAYOR

MADRAS, June 25 (API): His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachri, the Governor-General thanking the Mayor of Madras Dr. U. Krishna Rao for his congratulatory telegram states "on the good wishes of the people of Madras I depend always whatever may be my changing duties".

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps had its resources augmented with an additional ambulance car, thanks to the munificence of Mrs. Ratanbai Harichand. The photo shows Home Minister Morarji at the opening ceremony.

RAJASTHAN TO HAVE PLANNING COMMITTEE

UDAIPUR, June 24 (API): Presiding over the Rajasthan industrial conference here yesterday, Mr. Mohanlal Sukhodia, Development Minister of Rajasthan, said that the Rajasthan Government were contemplating the formation of a planning committee of industrialists, technicians and other experts this Committee, he said would submit a five-year plan for industrial developments shortly.

Mr. Sukhodia stressed the necessity of good relations between employers and workers for large-scale production and said that the Government would call a convention of representatives of employers and labour for a truce for a certain period to avert day to day strikes, lockouts and other troubles.

He urged the industrialists to realise their responsibilities and asked them to utilise their resources for the good of the people.

Mountbatten's Address At London Rally

LONDON, June 26 (Reuter): Lord Mountbatten, former Commander-in-Chief in South East Asia, last night told a London rally of men who fought in the Burma campaign "The Burmese feel more deep friendship towards the British than ever before. I was told over and over again that the foundations of this new friendship were laid by the splendid way that the British forces behaved in Burma, and by the fact that they fought side by side with the Burmese National Army for the liberation of the country.

"Whatever the future may bring about in India I do not believe that the good opinion of this country which is now very generally held by the man in the street in India will be easily shaken".

Labour Disputes For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Noble Steel Products, Ltd., Bombay, and their workmen has been referred to adjudication. Government have also referred to adjudication the disputes in the Indian Standard Metal Co., Ltd., Bombay, and in the Indu Oil and Soap Company, Byculla.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES DENY IT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inquiries made in official circles indicate that there is no foundation for a Hyderabad message which has appeared in a section of the press that all scheduled banks in Hyderabad have declined to issue remittances on Banks in the Indian Union and that telegraphic instruction have been sent to the scheduled banks by the Reserve Bank of India. It is understood that no such instructions have been sent to the Scheduled Banks in the Hyderabad State.

MADRAS, June 26 (A.P.I.) : Dr. S. Gurupatham, (Indian Christian) was appointed today as minister in the Madras Cabinet in place of the late Mr. Daniel Thomas, who died last week.

Dr. Gurupatham, who is an eye surgeon practising in Coimbatore, will assume charge this afternoon after being sworn in.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, June 25 (API): The environmental Hygiene Committee which was appointed by the Ministry of Health some time ago began its proceedings this morning, with Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, Deputy Director-General of Health Services, as Chairman, and Messrs. K. Subrahmanyam, A. V. Raman, R. S. Mehta, S. C. Bose and N. V. Modak, as members, and C. C. Mitroo as Secretary.

Opening the proceedings, Dr. K. C. Raja, Officiating Director-General of Health Services, welcomed the members of the Committee and read out two messages of goodwill from His Excellency the Governor-General and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Addressing the meeting, Dr. Das Gupta pointed out that the Bhore Committee had made important recommendations in the field of environmental hygiene. It was desirable that those recommendations should be examined with a view to drawing up a planned programme of development which the Central and Provincial Governments should undertake without delay. He added that the recommendations had so far remained unimplemented owing, among other reason to the lack of proper directional and executional guidance. The Committee, he hoped, would provide the guidance.

BURMESE DELEGATION IN KANPUR

KANPUR, June 25, (API): The Burma Government delegation which arrived here yesterday had a busy programme today. The members of the delegation visited the district jail in the morning and several local mills and factories in the afternoon.

Hon. U. Ba Gyan, Minister for Judicial Affairs Burma who was leading the deputation left this morning by air for Calcutta 'en route' to Rangoon.

PLIGHT OF PEOPLE IN TITHWAL

SRINAGAR, June 24 (API.) Maulana Mohamad Sayeed, General Secretary, National Conference who recently toured the newly liberated areas in the Tithwal sector, today narrated sufferings undergone by Muslim, Hindus and Sikhs there at the hands of the raiders.

Maulana Sayed, who himself hails from that area, said that the raiders from across the Pakistan border, along with Pakistan troops and local tribesmen had killed at least 162 non-Muslim and 60 Muslims, dishonoured women and taken away their cattle and foodgrains. They also terrorised the local population and exacted forced labour.

In Tithwal out of 32 shops burnt 28 belonged to Muslims and the rest to non-Muslims. In other areas, 95 per cent of the shops looted belonged to Muslims. To relieve the distress of the local population the Kashmir Government immediately despatched 10,000 maunds of maize and 700 maunds of salt. Efforts were being made to arrange supplies of clothes and sugar. Two hundred and thirty-three non-Muslims who were forcibly converted to Islam by the raiders had been brought to Srinagar and were being restored to their fold.

Moulana Sayeed said that all communities in Tithwal were deeply grateful to the Indian army for liberating them from the clutches of the invaders and in helping them to restore normal conditions.

King Leopold's Return To Throne

Case Asked To Be Placed Before Belgians

BRUSSELS, June 26, (Reuter): King Leopold of Belgium, who has been in provisional exile since the German retreat from his country in 1945 has proposed, in a letter made public by the Belgian Government tonight, that the question of his return to the throne be put before the Belgian people.

The letter, addressed to Premier Paul Henri Spark from the King's residence in exile in Switzerland, suggested that his return to the throne be presented to a "legally organised consultation of the Belgian people."

King Leopold offered to abdicate if this "consultation" decides that he should.

HANDING OVER OF ACHILLES TO R.I.N.

CHATHAM, (KENT) June 26, (Reuter): Rear Admiral Earl Mountbatten, former Governor-General of India, is expected to be present when Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, hands over the British leander-class cruiser 'Achilles' to the Royal Indian Navy at Kthis naval base on July 5.

The first cruiser to be acquired by the Indian Navy, the 'Achilles' will be renamed the H.M.I.S. Delhi and will be manned by an Indian crew trained in this country.

V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, will receive the cruiser on behalf of India, and Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, a former commanding officer of the Achilles who is to become Chief of naval staff and Commander-in-Chief the Royal Indian Navy in July will be at the ceremony.

Faulty And Blundering

Dewey Attacks Truman Administration

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (Reuter): Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Party Presidential candidate, said today that he chose Governor Earl Warren of California as vice-presidential candidate because he and Mr. Warren held the same general views on policy.

Asked whether he thought he could "handle Joe Stalin" Mr. Dewey said, "I hope that international negotiations can be resumed through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

I think they would be much more successful than personal diplomacy."

Mr. Dewey said he thought the Truman administration had been "niggardly, faulty, and blundering to the point of tragedy in failing to adopt a programme to save China from the Communists".

WALLACE GLAD

Mr. Henry Wallace, Third Party Presidential candidate, said in Washington that the nomination of Mr. Dewey as candidate would help him.

The Republicans, he said, "in nominating Mr. Dewey gave us an opponent who has been a whole hearted supporter of bi-partisanship. Mr. Dewey's principal adviser on foreign Affairs is Mr. John Foster Dulles, one of the architects of the present policy of 'cold war'".

The old parties "are both supporting the 'cold war from which stems the major problems of the American

205,000 European War Refugees For U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (Reuter): President Truman to-day signed a bill to let 205,000 European war refugees come to the United States in the next two years.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION ARRIVES IN TOKYO

TOKYO, June 25 (Reuter): An Australian trade mission arrived in Tokyo to-day to discuss the expansion of Sterling Area trade with Japan.

Up to now, trade between Japan and the Sterling are countries has been on a narrow scale, but both Allied and Japanese trading circls hope for a substantial increase in trade from the talks.

MOSCOW, June 25 (Reuter). Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov returned here to-night from the meeting of the eight East European Foreign Ministers in Warsaw.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
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To be paid in advance

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Middle aged Hindu gentleman, with good income and property, wants Lady Companion preferably widow with view to marry. No restrictions of caste, creed or religion. Write Box No. 9046 Bombay Chronicle.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted by British Pharmaceutical concern for their Karachi Branch, experienced Medical Propagandists and Salesmen who are prepared to travel throughout Western Pakistan. Apply with copies of testimonials, Box No. 9029 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted by old established importing firm, a Broker, for imported and indigenous piecegoods and yarns. Only those with long experience and thorough knowledge of textile markets need apply to Box No. 9034 "Bombay Chronicle"

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow wanted from 1st August 1948: (1) Two Lecturers in Civil Engineering (Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, Applied Mechanics etc.) Minimum qualification Graduate in Civil Engineering or its equivalent; Salary Rs. 300-15-450 subject to revision. (2.) Two Survey Instructors: Overseers from a recognized institution: salary Rs. 100-10-250. (3) Two Drawing Instructors: Architectural Draftsmen or Overseers from a recognized institution, with experience in Civil Engg. drawing and design; salary Rs. 100-10-250. Starting salary according to qualification. Applications to reach Principal before 10th July. Selected candidates may be called for interview at their own expense.

(377)

FINANCIAL

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd. 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. a progressive national concern, paying dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents.

8472

SCHOLARSHIPS

Wanted scholarships (gift or loan) for four students, one Medical, one Physics Honours, and two in High School, up to a total of Rs. 8000 C. B. Rao, 49, Brahmin Extension Coimbatore.

(9039)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Slow speed generators 110 and 220 Volts, 1 to 30 K.W., Newman totally enclosed British Motors 10, 15, 20 and 25 H.P., 12 and 40 K.W., 220 Volts special switch boards, 1/4 to 1 H.P. single phase motors, electric pumping sets 1 to 4. Dinshaw & Co. 105 Apollo Street Bombay. (355C)

One J. & W. Tolly D.B.B.B.L. 450-400 Bore, Hammer. Rifle 26" Barrel, in excellent working condition. Reasonable offer invited. Write to Box No. 8931 "Bombay Chronicle".

A SAVANT

ANNOUNCES!

Young Ladies and Gentlemen,—Listen to Palmist plus Astrologer in confidence and know your intimate future. Swaraj/India has many careers for you. Send impressions of both your palms with your horoscope transliterated in English or place your date and time of your birth. Enclose for his pains. Five Rupees Postal order to Pegasus Post Box 852 Perambur, Madras.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOREST DIRECTORATE, GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL.

BUXA DIVISION.
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for sale of approximately 240 mds. of pure first class khair (katha) manufactured departmentally in Buxa Forest Division during the last cold weather and will be received by the undersigned upto 16th July, 1948 on the following conditions.

(1) The sale will not be complete until confirmed by the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, West Bengal, if the total value exceeds Rs. 5000/- in any case.

(2) The tenderer shall offer the highest rate per maund of khair and the minimum quantity to be sold in one lot is 10 mds.

(3) The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for refusal.

(4) Each tenderer will deposit Rs. 100/-, (Rupees one hundred only) in the nearest treasury as earnest money in favour of the Divisional Forest Officer, Buxa Division and send the receipted chalan together with the tender. If the offer is accepted the earnest money will be transferred to the security deposit and if it is rejected the earnest money will be released to the Tenderer.

(5) The successful tenderer shall deposit a security of 10% of the value of the quantity sold to him within seven days of the confirmation of sale and shall pay full value and remove the produce within one month from the date of acceptance of the tender.

(6) The successful tenderer shall arrange his own transport and take delivery of the khair at his own cost in his own containers from Range Office Godown at Rajabhatkhawa, P.O. Rajabhatkhawa, District-Jalpaiguri.

(7) Failure to complete payment of security deposit by the prescribed date will render the purchaser liable to forfeiture of the earnest money, and failure to pay the full value within the prescribed date will render the purchaser liable to forfeiture of the security deposit and the khair shall be resold at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer.

(8) The sealed cover containing the tender should be marked "Tender for Khair" and addressed to the undersigned by name.

(9) A sample of the Khair may be seen in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, West Bengal, Darjeeling, or the Range Officer, Rajabhatkhawa Range, P.O. Rajabhatkhawa, District Jalpaiguri, or the Forest Utilisation Officer. West Bengal, 35, Gopal Nagar Road, Alipur, Calcutta.

K. N. CHAUDHURI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Buxa Division.

P.O. Baksaduar, Dist. Jalpaiguri.
Dated, Baksaduar,
The 8th June, 1948.

370

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News From City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 26.

The local Stock Exchange was closed today being Saturday. In private the undertone seemed to be quietly steady, with Tata Deferred being quoted at Rs. 1590.

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, June 26.

QUOTATIONS AT 2 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 314; Tata Deferred 1600; Indian Iron 27-14; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22-14; Bombay Dyeing 1100; Central India 305; Gokak 314-6; Kohinoor 327-8; Simplex 221; Swadeshi 613-12; Tata Power 1185; Associated Cement 170; Belapur 288-12; Bombay Burma (Old) 432-8; Scindia 27-14; Central Bank 87-8; New India 63-12; Tata 2nd Pref. 140.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 26.

The local bullion exchange was quietly steady today with a moderate turnovers in both the metals.

Forward silver lost a rupee after opening around Rs. 175-4 under professional liquidation. Thereafter with local fresh support and short covering the market regained a part of the lost ground, and was steady around Rs. 174-12.

Ready silver was quoted two annas higher.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 114-13 and after advancing by two annas drifted gradually to Rs. 114-8 under heavy selling pressure.

Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 114-14.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, June 25.

T. T. London on :

New York	selling 4.0275	buying 4.0325
Montreal	selling 4.0275	buying 4.0325
Zurich	selling 17.34	buying 17.36
Stockholm	14.47	to 14.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 25.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	119-1/2
National Bank of India	36-3/4

PUBLIC NOTICES

ALL INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS on prescribed forms are invited for some temporary posts in the following grades at the Bombay Station, and the Nagpur and Ahmedabad Stations of All India Radio shortly to be opened. The posts are likely to become permanent.

1. PROGRAMME ASSISTANT. Pay Rs. 280-15-340-20-400 EB 20-500. Age below 30 preferred. The minimum educational qualification is a good University Degree, which might be relaxed in very special cases. Candidates must possess sound general knowledge, a good command of English and a good knowledge of Marathi and|or Gujarati (for Bombay) Hindi and|or Marathi (for Nagpur) Hindi and|or Gujarati (for Ahmedabad) and some experience of literary and|or dramatic work and|or music.

2. TRANSMISSION ASSISTANT. Pay Rs. 250-15-340-E.B.-20-400. Age below 30 preferred. Candidates must be graduates. They must possess sound general knowledge, ability to converse fluently and faultlessly in English, and Gujarati|Marathi (for Bombay), Hindi|Marathi (for Nagpur,) Hindi|Gujarati (for Ahmedabad), and some experience of literary and|or artistic work.

Women eligible for both categories of posts. Selected candidates liable to transfer to any Station of All India Radio.

Full details and application forms may be obtained free of charge from the Station Director, All India Radio, Bombay. Applications on the prescribed form with Treasury Receipt for Rs. 3|- (Re. 1|- in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes) should be submitted so as to reach the above named officer by the 31ST JULY, 1948. Separate application and separate Treasury Receipt will be necessary if a candidate applies for both posts. Applications sent previously or in response to a previous advertisement will not be considered for these vacancies. CANVASSING, direct or indirect, will DISQUALIFY.

(365)

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 26.

The local cotton market opened steady and continued to improve considerably owing to local covering.

July delivery opened at yesterday's closing at Rs. 658 and advanced rapidly to Rs. 675 under short covering by bears.

September opened at Rs 651 and advanced to Rs. 661.

The market closed firm. Following were the closing quotations :—

July	Rs. 674-8
September	Rs. 660-8

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 25.

July	35.60—65
October	32.88—27
December	32.58—14
March	32.38
	nominal —18
Middling Spot	37.28—39

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, June 25.

July	35.46—77
October	32.77—34
December	32.44—28
March	32.24—30
Middling Spot	35.90—60

Total number of shares which changed hands on Wall Street during the day was 1,150,000.

STEEL PRICES

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 82 and 81 respectively.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, June 25.

July	2.31-7/8
September	2.31-3/8
December	2.31-7/8
May	2.29-3/4

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the fortnight dated 15th June, 1948 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,76,05,600
Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares	2,61,84,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares	52,37,000
	Rs. 3,14,21,000
Reserve & Other Funds.	
Reserve Fund	2,55,42,000
Contingency Fund	45,00,000
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	52,62,000
	Rs. 3,53,04,000
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	1,35,74,65,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	29,22,77,000
	Rs. 1,71,64,67,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	42,59,15,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	7,57,44,000
Bills Discounted	6,30,29,000
Lands & Buildings	99,76,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	24,54,77,000
Cash in rand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds,—Shares, Debentures, etc.	89,63,26,000
	Rs. 1,71,64,67,000

SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as sat the close of business on the 18th June, 1948 :—

	Rs.
1 Demand Liatbilities :	
(a) In India	690,44,50,000
(b) In Pakistan	87,82,39,000
2. Time Liabilities :	
(a) In India	312,69,02,000
(b) In Pakistan	17,42,57,000
3. Cash :	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes (other than Pakistan notes)	
(a) In India	36,97,40,000
(b) In Pakistan	2,36,21,000
(ii) Pakistan Notes	
(a) India	21,000
(b) In Pakistan	1,21,92,000
(iii) India Rupee Coin	
(a) India	2,08,86,000
(b) In Pakistan	15,34,000
(iv) Pakistan Rupee Coin held in Pakistan	2,96,000
(v) India Subsidery Coin	
(a) In India	63,39,000
(b) In Pakistan	4,16,000
(vi) Pakistan Subsidiary Coin held in Pakistn	74,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank :	97,19,93,000
5. Advances :	
(a) In India	437,98,34,000
(b) Pakistan	31,60,83,000
6. Bills Discounted :	
(a) In India	16,19,17,000
(b) In Pakistan	60,17,000

Australia Set For Victory At Lords

MERRY BATTING SCENES IN SECOND INNINGS

Barnes Hits Up A Glorious Century: Bradman Misses It

AUSTRALIA (1st innings) 350
ENGLAND (1st innings) 215
AUSTRALIA (2nd innings) for 4 wkts 343

LONDON, June 26. (Reuter): England were all out in their first innings in the Second Test Match which continued here today for 215 runs.

At the close of the Third days play, Australia had made 343 runs for the loss of four wickets in their second innings.

THE PLAY

On a brilliantly sunny Saturday morning a bigger crowd than ever were waiting outside Lords for admittance to see the third day of the Second Test Match between England and Australia.

Many had waited all night, and three hours before play was due to begin police on duty had to send for reinforcements because of the size of the crowd which was estimated to be well over 15,000.

As a result of the complete change of fortune yesterday, England stood 143 runs behind Australia's 350 with only one wicket to fall.

It is understood that Keith Miller, the Australian all-rounder, is to be examined by a specialist before play begins today for his strained side.

When the gates were closed just over half an hour before the start a considerable number of people were turned away.

The estimated attendance was just over 30,000.

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 215

When England's last pair went out to resume the innings, Bedser neatly glanced Lindwall's first ball to fine leg for two runs.

Ian Johnson puzzled Wright with a maiden over of flighted off-breaks of good length.

Lindwall did not bowl his fastest, but he once rapped Wright on the pads and appealed for leg before.

Keith Johnson, the Australian Manager, said just after the start that no doctor had yet seen Miller.

The last pair held out 25 minutes before Lindwall delivered his first really fast ball of the day. It bounced just over half way pitched on offstump and Bedser, trying to play it down, succeeded only in deflecting it into his wicket.

So Australia gained a lead of 135.

AUSSIES BAT AGAIN

Australia opened their second innings as threatening clouds were passing over the ground. To her advantage was the double rolling of the pitch inside three-quarters of an hour.

Barnes began with a square-cut in Bedser's first over and Morris drove Coxon between the bowler and mid-on for an unstoppable boundary.

Bedser, evidently reserving his leg-trap for later in the day, bowled to an orthodox field of two slips and a man at backward point.

After the excitement of the first two days, the cricket became less tense as the two batsmen proceeded to play themselves in against England's medium paced attack which bore striking contrast to the fireworks of Lindwall.

A lone appeal for leg before by Coxon against Barnes broke the strongly silent atmosphere.

When Yardley bowled an over at 71 to enable Bedser and Coxon to change ends, Morris obtained his second boundary with a punishing stroke through the covers.

LUCKY ESCAPE

After only two overs Edrich gave way to Laker at 46. Laker's first over contained abundant incident. Morris almost gave a return catch off the first ball, and he smote the second for his fourth boundary to hoist 50 in as many minutes.

Barnes jumped out to drive Laker's fifth ball, missed it completely and the ball whipped across just missed the leg stump and escaped the usually vigilant Evans who missed a chance of stumping. Evans might have been unsighted by the batsman's body, but it was a lucky escape for Barnes. The ball went for four byes.

Next over Morris pulled a noball from Wright for his second six of the match to carry Australia past a 200 lead.

So dominant were batsmen that not a maiden was bowled until Wright did so at 73. With luncheon interval approaching, the batsmen returned to caution. When Morris did open his shoulders, he nearly gave a chance to Yardley at short midoff. Yardley thrust out his right hand and just touched the ball with the tips of his fingers.

In 85 minutes before lunch Australia added 88 without loss to hold a lead 223.

Wright, with a maiden over and Coxon opened the attack after lunch. Glancing Coxon's fourth ball for his seventh boundary, Morris reached 51 in ninety minutes.

Conditions were ideal for batting, a true pitch, bright sunshine and the absence of wind, but Barnes enjoyed a stroke of luck when, with his score 35, he turned a short ball from fine leg where Coxon made a vain attempt to hold a catch inches from the turf.

MORRIS OUT

Coxon never sure in his length gave way to Laker. Barnes completed his 50 in two hours, but in the next over and without addition to the total, Morris was bowled when playing forward to a fine leg spinner from Wright.

Batting for just over two hours, Morris hit one six and eight fours. His dismissal came just when he appeared set to make history by becoming the first cricketer ever to score two centuries in an England versus Australia test more than once. He scored 122 and 124 not out against England in the Fourth Test at Adelaide in 1946-47.

BRADMAN IN

Bradman given a magnificent reception, scored a single off the first ball he received and after Barnes had almost played on, back came Bedser to attack Bardman's leg stumps with his usual leg trap.

Bradman took four off Bedser's second ball with a nicely-timed stroke through slips. Bradman eager to get runs, found no more opportunities in that over, but in the next he pounded Wright for two boundaries through the cluster of short legs.

Wright was promptly replaced by Laker at 138. Laker had an exasperating experience in his first over when Bradman was in trouble. The second ball struck the inside edge of Bradman's bat and skidded down to short leg as he played a forward defensive stroke. Bradman completely missed the third and fifth balls and was almost bowled each time.

The partnership added 29 in half an hour, 150 going up in 155 minutes.

Bradman stayed for a long time at 13. Then he hooked a long hop from laker to the boundary for his fourth boundary. Bedser, taking the new ball, surprised Bradman with two successive outswingers. The next ball, going the other way, was snicked between Edrich and Coxon in the slips for four lucky runs. Coxon also had Barnes in trouble. With Bradman easing up after his escapes and Barnes as patient and watchful as ever, runs came slowly for a few overs.

CROWD RESTIVE

With Australia leading by more than 300 runs, the crowd expected more energetic batting and Barnes was subjected to mild barracking. By way of rebuke Barnes drove Coxon to the cover boundary and while Bedser retrieved the ball, walked half way down the pitch, bowed and doffed his cap. Barnes had then been batting three hours twenty minutes for 79.

For over after over Badser attacked Bradman's middle and leg stumps with his late inswinger. Hutton and Yardley waited at short fine leg and backward short leg for the catch for which Bedser was angling. But this time Bradman countered by a new method. To anything down the leg side he offered no stroke at all, but turned to face Bedser and let the ball hit his pad.

During this personal battle for supremacy the actual issue of the test seemed to lose its importance.

LEAD OF 350 AT TEA

Though Bradman went into the thirties, he was not completely at ease. Having survived the new ball period, Bradman welcomed the change to the slow bowling of Wright and Laker. He reached 50 in just over 90 minutes.

At tea Barnes needed seven for his century in his first Test at Lords and Australia led by 350 runs.

BARNES' CENTURY

In the final stages of his first test century in England Barnes took no chances, but at last Laker bowled him a fulltoss which he smote straight to the pavilion rails.

This gave Barnes 102, including ten fours, in four hours five minutes. The only previous century by Barnes against England was at Sydney in December 1946 when he and Bradman each scored 234.

His goal achieved, Barnes punished Laker for 20 runs in one over, including two brilliant pulled drives for sixes.

Bradman looked to be playing carefully for his century, but Barnes was in a gay mood. Twice in an over he jumped out and drove Yardley for fours then he turned his attention to Compton and found the boundary with a squarecut which pierced the defensive field.

Barnes tried another huge hit off Yardley but Washbrook, fielding at long-on, held a fine catch only a yard inside the boundary.

A moment later the great crowd burst into the biggest roar of the match. Hassett was out first ball. Playing forward defensively to Yardley, he missed his stroke and his off stump went out of the ground. Miller avoided the hattrick.

Barnes played a grand innings for four hours 35 minutes and hit two sixes and 14 fours.

Washbrook damaged his hand in catching Barnes and Emmett fielded as substitute.

Miller settled down after a shaky start and swept a half volley from Yardley into the mound stand for six. He drove the next ball to the cover boundary.

BRADMAN CAUGHT

Bradman was very subdued as he reared his century, but he was not destined to achieve the feat. Bedser, brought back to test Bradman during the anxious period, got him first ball. Bradman chased an outsueinger and tried to steer it past Edrich at slip. Edrich dived wide to his right, picked up a great catch inches from the turf. Thus Bedser had taken Bradman's wicket for the fourth successive time in the series.

When 21, Miller gave a difficult channce to first slip off Bedser. Edrich got both hands to a fast travelling ball but could not hold it.

Miller and Brown stayed to the close when Australia led by 478 runs with six wickets in hand.

Official attendence was 31,000, of whom 27,773 paid for admission.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND 1ST INNINGS

Hutton b Bill Johnson	20
Washbrook c Tallon b Lindwall ..	8
Edrich b Lindwall	5
Dollery b Lindwall	0
Compton c Miller b Bill Johnston	53
Yardley b Lindwall	44
Evans c Miller b Ian Johnson ..	9
Laker c Tallon b Ian Johnson ..	28
Coxon c and b Ian Johnson	19
Bedser b Lindwall	9
Wright not out	13
Extras	7
Total	215

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W.
Lindwall	27.4	7	70	5
Bill Johnston	22	4	43	2
Ian Johnson	35	13	72	3
Toshack	18	11	23	0

LEGBYES 3, NOBALLS 4 (two by Lindwall, two by Bill Johnston).

AUSTRALIA 2ND INNINGS

Barnes c Washbrook b Yardley ..	141
Morris b Wright	62
Bradman c Edrich b Bedser	89
Hassett b Yardley	0
Miller (not out)	22
Brown (not out)	7
Extras ...	22
Total for 4 wkts	343

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M	R.	W.
Bedser	21	5	51	1
Coxon	19	3	47	0
Yardley	13	4	36	2
Edrich	2	0	11	0
Wright	19	4	69	1
Laker	28	6	96	0
Compton	3	0	11	0

BYES 17, LEGBYES 4, NOBALLS 1.

LOUIS TO ENTER POLITICS

(Continued from Page 9.)

ing champion with an 11th round knockout of challenger Joe Walcott, has decided to enter politics. He told reporters after last night's fight, but he refused to say what party he would support. Ten thousand Negro admirers mobbed the champion when he arrived at his hotel in the Negro district of New York after his victory. It took 30 policemen 35 minutes to clear a path from his car to the door of the hotel.

The crowd clambered over the car collecting hood tyres and number plates as souvenirs and, when the champion disappeared into the hotel threatened to break down the doors.

In response to an appeal from the police the "brown bomber" came out on to a balcony and begged the crowd to go home.

Joe confirmed to reporters his broadcast announcement from the ring this was definitely his last fight.

Hunt For Young Blood

U. P. A. adds:

Sol Strauss, Acting Promoter for Mike Jacobs Twentieth Century Club was pleased with the excellent gate for a twice postponed bout. But he was so displeased at the dull fight that he announced: "There will be no immediate tournament to determine the heavyweight champion. We want young men to compete for the title now. We will stage a series of bouts among youngsters and we may come up with some who can fight for the vacant title next year. The heavyweight division must have young blood from now on".

Louis plans to enter politics and devote some time to boosting the sale of his soft drink, the "Joe Louis Punch".

He planned to relax on golf courses near New York until July 1 when he will begin 25 days' golf practice. His handlers forbade to him to play golf during his training grind.

Walcott plans to continue fighting and make another bid for the title.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

Series Of Matches Arranged

MADRAS, June 25. (A.P.I.): The Indian olympic hockey team before proceeding to London to participate in the Olympic Games there, will play a series of exhibition matches at various centres in India.

The Madras Hockey Association have tentatively fixed three matches in Madras including a match with a South Indian eleven on July 6, 7 and 8.

Leaving Bombay on June 28 the Indian team will play two matches at Poona on June 29 and 30 and two matches at Bangalore on July 4 and 5. Then the team arrives in Madras and after three matches in the city, will return to Bangalore and reach Bombay on July 12 where it will play a match and leave for England on July 13.

Doping Case: Aussie Trainer's Appeal Rejected

SYDNEY, June 25. (Reuter): The Australian Jockey Club today rejected the appeal of R. Denham, the trainer against his disqualification following the doping of the horse "Frontal Attack" in a race at Randwick last May.

"Frontal Attack" won three nine furlong races, but was third in the Randwick race after which a swab taken revealed a drug. Denham based his appeal on the fact that he was not informed of the nature of the drug alleged to have been administered but the Committee, in rejecting his appeal confirmed Denham's disqualification for life.

Kidwai In Bombay

BOMBAY, June 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communications Minister Government of India, arrived in Bombay today by air for a short stay. Mr. Kidwai met officials of the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone departments in Bombay and discussed with them various departmental problems.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Football in Calcutta.
No Score-Boards.
Invasion by spectators.
Referees revolt.
Enforcement of discipline.
Sign of authority.
Long-awaited stadium.
Ruinous drain.
Absurd arrangement.
Unattractive football.

Owing to my aged mother's serious illness I had to pay a flying visit to Calcutta last week. I snatched an hour one evening to witness a soccer match at the home of Indian football. The newspapers gave the daily fixtures all right, but did not tell the public what time the matches began. This information may not be necessary for the local soccer-goers who attend the matches regularly, but a stranger to Calcutta has to seek other means to find it out.

I was rather amused to find that some of the important personages in the sporting world of Calcutta were not quite sure about it! So I had to take the help of my old friend Pankaj Gupta to enlighten myself in this behalf. He was good enough to take me to the C.F.C. ground.

No Score-Boards.

At the historic place, a keen battle was raging between East Bengal and Bhawanipore in the first division of the League. A large and enthusiastic crowd, numbering over ten thousand was present. I was surprised to notice that there was no score-board or anything to indicate the scores and colour of the rival teams. So I had to start an enquiry to be wise about them.

Then I noted that the linesmen were not in uniform but in dhoties. I was told that they were supplied by the rival teams. No wonder that the supporters of the contending parties look upon them with suspicion and question all their acts of omission and commission in a purely partisan spirit.

Invasion By Spectators.

But I was completely taken aback when some of the supporters of the teams invaded the ground after a penalty was awarded against Bhawanipore, and manhandled the referee and a couple of the East Bengal players. I was so disgusted with the scene that I left the ground immediately. Ofcourse peace was restored by the police in a short time and the match was played to a finish.

I was told by Pankaj that such occurrences have become very common on the Calcutta football fields. After the attainment of freedom some of the rowdies have persuaded themselves to believe that they could do just what they pleased, and the police are afraid to take strong measures against them.

Referees Revolt.

The above-mentioned incident turned out to be the straw to break the Camel's back. At any rate the referees refuse to supervise any more games unless sufficient protection was given to their persons by the authorities. They went on a deputation to the rulers of the I.F.A. and the latter in their turn, went to the Home Minister, Sri K. S. Roy. I understand the Minister has assured all help to the officials and players.

This is all right so far as it goes. But it is a matter of shame that our sporting fields should see such indiscipline and rowdy behaviour on the part of the public. It must never be allowed to grow but nipped in the bud. If necessary, all competitions should be stopped for a while so that these evil elements may realise that they cannot do just what they please.

Enforcement Of Discipline

It must be brought home to the spectators and—the supporters of the game that they are not the best judges of all the infringement that take place on the field. The referees and linesmen know the rules better and it should be left to them to deal with every case as they deem fit. They may make mistakes—after all they are human beings and to err is human,—but that is no reason why the spectators should take the law into their own hands and interfere with the play or threaten the officials and players with bodily injury.

Those who cannot take a defeat in a sporting manner or who cannot witness a match without losing self-control should stay away from the sporting fields. The sport will be clearer in their absence. Sports needs money—very badly too in this country, but it cannot afford to sacrifice discipline and sportsmanship for the sake of money.

Sign Of Authority

At the same time it is the duty of the supervising officials and the rulers of the game to see that the supervision of the games and the running of the competitions are as efficient as possible. The short-comings I have mentioned above can be easily mended. They may not appear very serious in the estimation of the administrators of Bengal soccer, but they are exceedingly vital in the eyes of the lay public.

The sign of authority always commends respect. If the linesmen are neutral—better still if they are members of the CRA—the public will have greater respect for their decisions than they will have on seemingly partisan or un-uniformed officials. Trained men are always better. Look at Bombay.

Long-Awaited Stadium

Unlike the Cooperage, the IFA Committee have no reserved place for themselves on any of the grounds. They have to seat among the crowd and rarely together. This does not help to create an impression of authority on the masses. I do not mean that the administrators should be exclusive. But I do maintain that they should be in a position to demonstrate their authority and dignity to all concerned.

Now that Bengal has a popular Ministry in power the long expected stadium should not take long to materialise.

I understand the present Chief Minister of Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, was the Chairman of the Stadium Committee before he became the head of the Bengal Ministry. He should now see his scheme through.

Ruinous Drain

Without a proper arena tournaments of a mass character cannot be managed in a business like way. It is a crying shame on Calcutta that ever at this late hour the spectators have to sit in pouring rain to witness a football match. It would have been a different matter if football did not draw any money. It is just the opposite. Lakhs of rupees are collected every year. But most of it goes to the stand contractors and the Government. The I.F.A. gets very little of it. It is high time this ruinous drain is stopped. All the money collected—or most of it—must return to the game. That can only be done if the I.F.A. has a ground and a stadium of its own.

Absurd Arrangement

It may seem exceedingly surprising to us in Bombay that the contracts for the erection of stands on the various grounds are given away by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Neither the I.F.A. nor the clubs concerned have any voice in the matter. This absurd arrangement is said to be going on from times immemorial. Whatever may have been the reason for imposing such a condition in the past, it does not exist to-day. Our sport needs more money now than even before. So every pice that comes through the gates must be spent for the development of sport. That can only be done when the controlling body is allowed to manage—to earn and spend—as best as it thinks fit.

It is high time also that the I.F.A. is reconstituted on a more democratic basis than it is at present.

Unattractive Football.

I need hardly mention in conclusion that the standard of football displayed by either side in the atoremention match was anything but attractive or exhilarating. There cannot be any comparison between the past and the present. Still the present-day stars are lionised and adored by the public and the press in a manner that would easily cause envy in the hearts of the stalwarts of the past. But this would not help us to improve our game and reach our goal of world level. Unless the I.F.A. and the leading clubs of Calcutta take this matter seriously in their hands, I am afraid their supremacy in the field of soccer will go out of their hands ere long.

Showing the Way
Congratulations to India's leading House for again showing Indians the way to do things for themselves.
In commemoration of the Constellation's first international flight, we are happy to chronicle our cordial connection with Tatas extending over half a century. They have been using Godrej Security Equipment and Metal Furniture costing many millions of rupees. Air-India alone are served by lacs of rupees' worth of Godrej metal products, used exclusively..... The other way, we have been using crores of rupees' worth of Tata steel ever since this key material was first produced by them ; we are their biggest consumers of black sheets.
As we grow with the years, we look forward to cementing further the bridges between our Houses, founded on the bedrocks of self-reliance and unsurpassed service.
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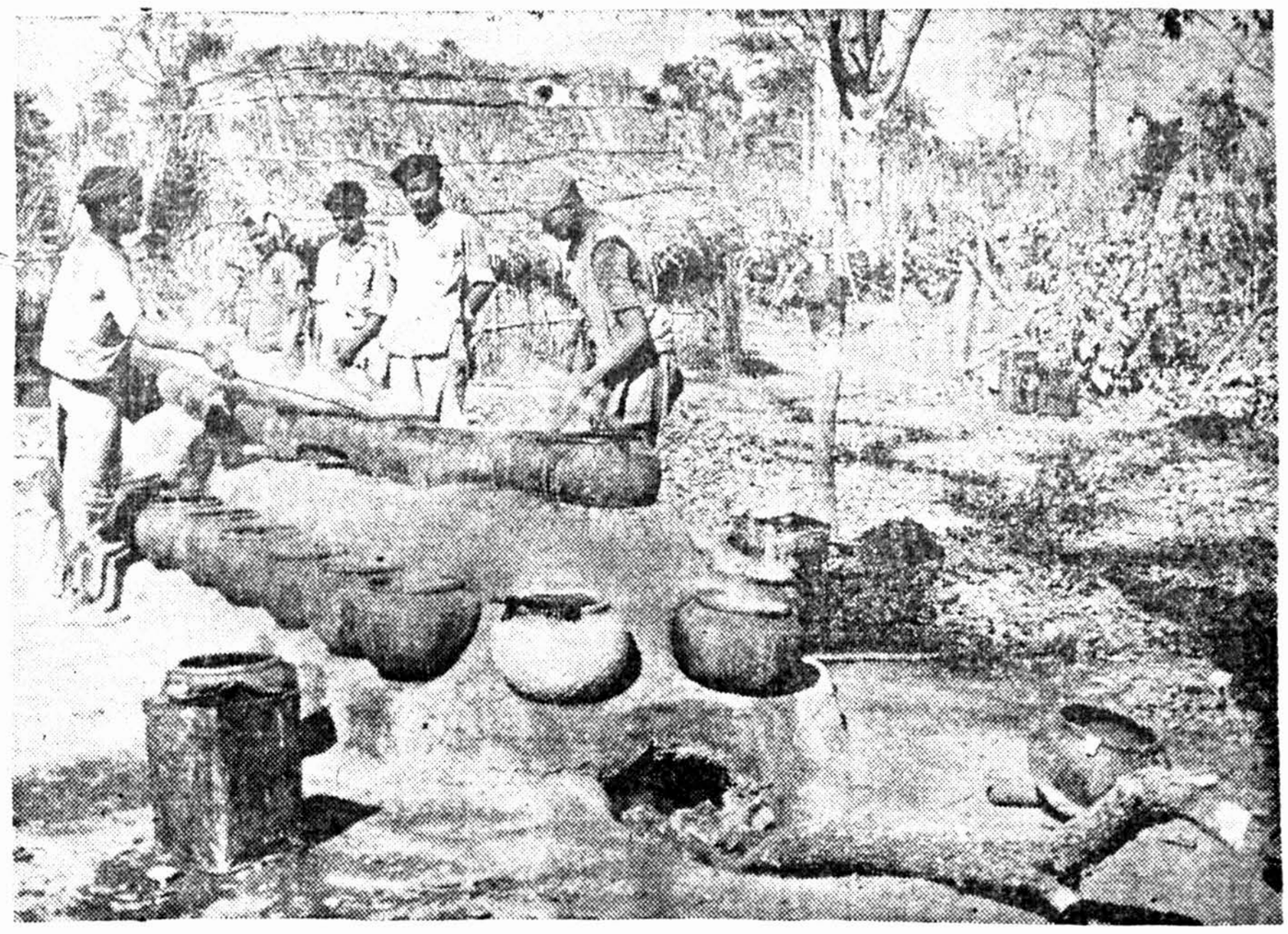


MAKING CATECHU

A TREK THROUGH TARAI FORESTS

By Sher Singh

TRAVELLING along canal banks and rivers and through thick tarai forests to destinations remarkable for their beautiful landscape and varying vegetation has its own charm. And the pleasure is heightened by the knowledge that a good deal is being done to make the regions richer and more useful to the common people.

It was on a quiet winter morning that I, accompanied by two friends, started from Lucknow on a week's road journey through one of the most beautiful tracts of the United Provinces. In about an hour we were on the banks of the Sardar Canal speeding towards, Tanakpur, a small town on the foot of the hills near the famous headworks of this canal system at Banbassa. The fields all round were green, promising a good harvest, people in the villages along the route were already up and doing and sugarcane was being transported to the nearby sugar mills. We also passed through a few open air schools started under the Government's new education expansion scheme, and in a few hours approached the thick forests of the Kneri district. At about 5 p.m. we reached Banbassa and passed through the colony of the Sarda Canal headworks.

Banbassa is a place where the anti-malaria operations have been most successfully carried out and in this respect it comes only next to Panama. A wide area of the forest has been cleared and around the neat little bungalows there now grow eucalypta trees instead of the usual Sal. We soon reached Tanakpur, a small town on the foot of the hills, alive with the activity of Bhootia traders during the winter. It is also a big grain 'mandi' and all the trade from the lower Almora side passes through Tanakpur. From here we started our journey along the Tanakpur-Haldwani Forest Road. It is a fair weather road and remains closed during the rainy season. The whole length of the road lies through one of the most magnificent Sal forests in the province full of wild life. There are a few scattered forest rest houses here and there on road side hill tops. After a comparatively quiet drive in moonlight we entered Haldwani as the gong struck ten, and took shelter in the Tarai and Bhabhar Rest House.

Land Reclamation Operations

Early next morning we moved out to see the Tarai Land Reclamation Scheme at Rudrapur a place at a distance of 28 miles from Haldwani. It was an inspiring sight to see more than a dozen tractors ploughing the virgin lands of the Tarai area. These lands, though fertile, are overgrown with tall grass the eradication of which by ordinary ploughs is an impossibility. These tractors will reclaim 50,000 acres of this virgin soil from the rampant growth of tall grass and will enrich our granaries by thousands of tons of foodgrains. The speed of reclamation is 10,000 acres per year and suitable housing facilities are being provided to the settlers by the Government. Work at full speed is going on in this area and soon houses and roads will also be constructed.

Tarai And Bhabhar Estates

We returned late in the evening and decided to devote the next day to seeing certain areas in the Tarai and Bhabhar Government Estate on the route to Kotdwara. Driving along the forest road to Ram Nagar, we entered the forests about 5 miles away and stopped at a small roadside hutment. On inquiry we were told that people living here engaged in making catechu. It is interesting to see the whole process. Catechu is produced from a tree known as "khair". Small pieces of the wood of this tree are boiled and passed on from one earthen vessel to another till the final product is taken out and poured in small ditches dug out in the ground. There it solidifies as it cools down. The Tarai and Bhabhar Government Estates are the greatest producers of catechu in the province and it is quite a big industry in these areas. Skilled labour for this industry is drawn from the districts of Gonda and Bahraich. We proceeded to Kaladhungi and turned towards Bazpur, an important tehsil of the Tarai and Bhabhar Estate Much has been done to ameliorate the general condition of the people in these areas and successful anti-malaria operations by the Public Health Department have resulted in decreased mortality from this disease

Bazpur is one of the places which has got a dispensary and an artesian well is also working to provide pure drinking water to the people. Five more maternity centres have been sanctioned for these areas in addition to the existing eight. We came back to Kaladhungi and pushed on up to Pawalgarh. In Pawalgarh there are the headworks of a small canal used for irrigation in the Estate. Pawalgarh to Ram Nagar, a small distance of nine miles. was covered in no time The Forest Road between Fatehpur and Ram Nagar is very well maintained. Besides the water works at Ram Nagar the Ram Nagar Canal Headworks are also of considerable interest. A canal system starts from here out of the river Kosi, which irrigates a considerable amount of land in the Tarai and Bhabhar Estates. We had to reach Kotdwara the same day and so after going round the Ram Nagar Canal Headworks we proceeded on our journey.

Hailey National Park And Kalagarh

We took a little longer route and passed through the Hailey National Park. Hailey National Park is the name of that area of the forest which has been declared a sanctuary and is like many of the zoological Parks in other parts of the world. This area is one of the most picturesque parts of our forests where one can see tigers, leopards and other wild game as readily as in a zoo. There were more ups and downs in the road than expected and the progress was quite slow. Every bend presented a new and beautiful landscape and we stopped every now and then to record the glories of nature on the film. The four forest rest houses on this road, at Sultan, Surapduli, Dhikala and Buxar are situated on the banks of Ram Ganga and are probably most suitable places for quiet holidays.

It was nightfall before we reached Buxar forest rest house. The road from Buxar to Kalagarh where it joins the main Ram Nagar Kotdwara forest road is difficult to negotiate. It runs right on the banks of Ram Ganga rising from Buxar along a precipice about a thousand and a half feet above Ram Ganga and then again comes down to Kalagarh. We had a full moon over us and throughout we had to drive on dead slow speed negotiating dangerous turns and acute corners. Ram Ganga below presented a sheet of shining silver under the bright moon and we could see it for miles and miles winding its way towards the plains. Driving is really a thrill as well as a test of skill on this road.

Kalagarh

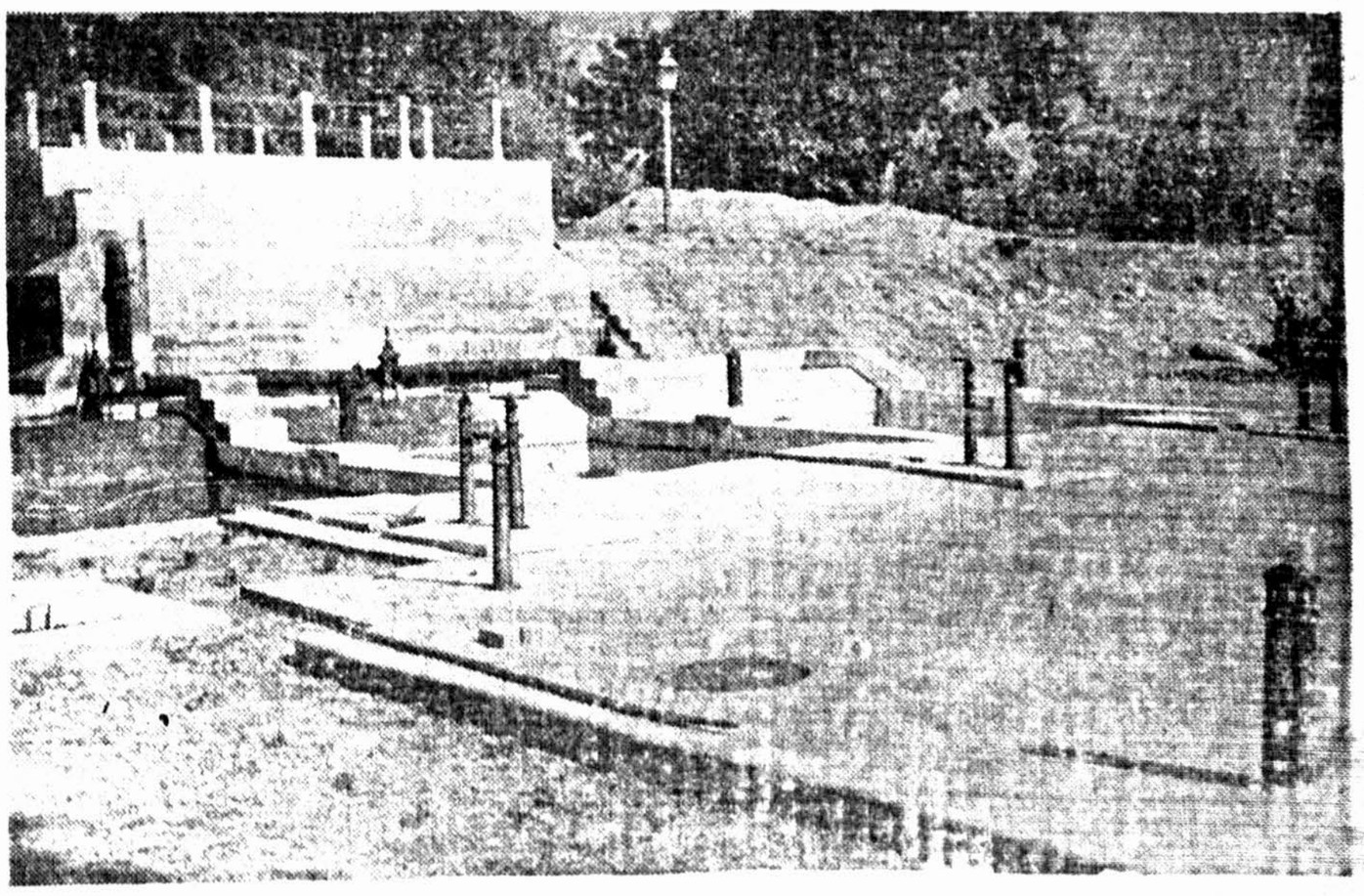
We reached Kalagarh at about 10 in the night and the kindness of the Range Officer enabled us to sleep in a comfortable little room of the Forest Rest House. Kalagarh is the place two miles above which the waters of Ramganga are being harnessed to add to the output of the Upper Gangan Canal. The total irrigated area of the Ganga Canal will be increased by many thousand acres. After a brief visit next morning to the market at Lakargnat, where people had come for the market day after covering long distances; we left Kalagarh at about 9. We covered a distance of about 35 miles and reached Kotdwara after midday. A pack of wild bears standing by the road side in the way were very interesting to watch and would not run even when the horn was blown a good many times. All these forests are reserved and shooting is strictly regulated by permits.

Kotdwara

Kotdwara is a prosperous town at the foot of the hills and is a big grain 'mandi.' It is the gateway to Pauri and thence to Badri Nath. The completion of a civil hydrant for the supply of pure drinking water for the inhabitants of this town has proved a boon. The water is pumped up to an elevation and impurities settle down as it passes through different tanks. It is available on the roadside through pipes and houses will also have pipe connections shortly. Government are paying great attention to the drainage of this town and drains are being dug out here under a new scheme and on a new model. A lump provision of 5 lakhs of rupees was made during the financial year 1946-47, for improvement of these estates, particularly housing for tenants, artesian wells, construction of tube wells and water channels, drainage scheme and construction of a middle school at Kotdwara.

It was nearing 3 in the afternoon and we were not inclined to leave the lovely picturesque forest roads. Ac-

(Continued On Page 22)



KOTDWARA WATER WORKS

Don't Want To Be Just Another "Glamour Girl"

Says

Beatrice Campbell

Who is determined to fight glamour for all she is worth. Beatrice is prepared to climb slowly, accepting small roles with acting opportunity rather than starring ones which are merely glamorous

PAY be it was the fault of a romantic burglar that I was labelled 'glamour girl' when I decided upon an acting career.

The burglar, you may recall, decided to break into my father's office one night and saw my photograph on his desk. Without stealing so much as a cigarette, he propped up a note beside the photograph which read:

"You're lovely—please forgive me!"

Being Irish, I may be superstitious. But I found that to give myself the chance I so badly needed I had to make concessions to glamour.

To give away a very feminine secret, I went blonde, got myself a job with a repertory company then playing at the Opera House, Belfast, and played "glamour" parts. Very soon I discovered that once a producer sees a blonde, he invariably says to himself: "Ah, glamour!"

This 'glamour business' followed me into films. As you know, after a very hard fight, I got my first real chance in the Associated British picture, "My Brother Jonathan". But here again glamour dogged me. Though the part gave me an excellent acting opportunity, I was, however, a glamorous young lady, though in a not-so-glamorous era.

GLAMOUR DOES NOT LAST

In my present film, "Silent Dust", I play the part of a young wife. I have evaded glamour for the time being. I am determined to fight glamour for all I am worth. I set out to be an actress, and a good one. To achieve this, I am prepared to climb slowly; I am willing to accept small roles with acting opportunity rather than starring ones which are merely glamorous.

I appreciate that in the interests of my job I must make certain concessions to glamour. I realise I must sometimes be photographed in seductive swim suits; I know the advantages of such publicity. But, as I progress in my career, I want my fans to learn to regard me as an actress. Glamour alone does not last. Moreover it limits an artiste to one type of role. I hope, someday, to be able to play as varied roles in British films as Ingrid Bergman does in American ones That is my ambition

So what about it, mister producer? Are you going to help me achieve my ambition, or doom me to being just another glamour girl?

BEATRICE CAMPBELL

How Men Pray

By McEwan Lawson

MR. G. K. Chesterton in his "Robert Louis Stevenson" has a charming picture of people hunting for the Blue Bird of happiness. Instead of groping back with Maeterlinck's children into the land of memory or stealing on tip-toe into the future, G. K. C. sets the Blue Bird hunters climbing trees to find the Blue Bird nesting in green fronds and so to bag both it and its eggs.

It is often a true picture. Most of us have climbled at least a hundred trees seeking happiness and are probably half up one at the moment. But we probably have not caught the Blue Bird. We have more likely got grazed shins and, perhaps, an addled rook's egg. So as disgruntled and exhausted Blue Bird hunters we have either taken to hunting rabbity half-truths, or sunk into the pessimism of Edgar Allan Poe with "purple cushion that the lamplight gloated o'er", and with a black raven as our companion, look out at a decomposing world being eaten by worms.

But Mr. Cecil Hunt has had better fortune. Instead of exhausing himself by climbing trees in which the Blue Bird never dreams of perching, he has swung up the trees which touch the skies and where the Blue Bird nets. He does not believe, with some Behaviourist psychologists, that Charlie's biceps and digestive system produce and explain all Charlie's thoughts and aspirations. He believes that Charlie is a mysterious trinity of body, mind and spirit, and in "Uncommon Prayers" (Hodder and Stoughton, 5s.) he has, with humility and tenderness, opened a way from our gloomy swamps to the sunlit mountain tops, or, as he puts it quite exquisitely in the introduction, "I hope that the book may be a help and a pleasure to many on the by-paths that lead to the Damascus Road".

Careful Selection

It is not a book packed with so many prayers that one marvels, with the little child, at the patience of Heaven. ("Mummie, why does God not smack them?") It is a careful selection of amazingly beautiful, simple prayers taken from the past and present, and from all the world, and it is touched with a kind of golden gaiety. Some of the prayers are very short.

O Lord, preserve me from my friends. I can deal with my enemies myself.

Lord, give me this day, my daily opinion, and forgive me the one I had yesterday.

Then there is the magnificent prayer of the stubborn Scot:

O God, grant that I may be right—for Ye ken I never change!

And the Chinese student's prayer which goes to the root of nearly every problem in the world:

O Lord, convert the world—and begin with me.

But the fact that the prayers are short does not make them bad. Mr. Hunt quotes Rousseau in his Confessions telling of a bishop who found an old lady who by way of prayer could only say "Oh". But there was so much reverence and wonder in that "Oh" that the bishop thought it was much better than a large number of the prayers he used. Williams Langland also said that a short prayer finds its way to heaven, and, I fancy, Heaven infinitely prefers them to those long and tedious prayers which go clanking along like the twenty-six bumping trucks of a goods train drawn by an exhausted puffing engine.

Then there is the prayer from Elgin Cathedral. It must have made the shades of John Calvin and John Knox very angry unless, in the meantime, they had stopped thinking in terms of all black and all white and seen humanity in its proper stripes of mud and glory:

Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodde:
Have mercy on my soul, Lord God.
As I would do, were I Lord God,
And Ye were Martin Elginbrodde.

Oddly enough, a similar prayer to this got across the Atlantic. Abraham Lincoln enjoyed it very much, only it had become there the epitaph to a Kickapoo Indian:

Here lies poor Johnny Kangapod,
Have mercy on him, gracious God,
As he would do, if he were God,
And You were Johnny Kangapod.

Startling Moslem Prayer

Then amid lovely prayers and poems from Herrick, George Herbert and John Donne, there comes a startling Moslem prayer. It sets one's mind back to Socrate, the town dweller, out in the country on a day's escape from distracted Athens. He sat under the shade of some trees on a hillside, looked at the nodding flowers and the blossoming trees, heard the grasshoppers and the sound of the wind, felt the soft grass under his sandals, and prayed to Pan and all the gods "who haunt this place" for beauty, harmony and wisdom to rest on his soul. The Moslem prayer, touched with the burning sands of Africa, is, of course, fiercer:

O My Lord! If I worship Thee from fear of hell, burn me in hell, and if I worship Thee from hope of Paradise, exclude me from thence; but, if I worship Thee for Thine own sake, then withhold not from me Thine Eternal Beauty.

There is a wonderful Michaelmas prayer of Viola Garvin. It pleads that, if we come to a heaven drenched in golden light from morning to night, the tedious, shining hours may be dimmed sometimes with the shadows and the smoke of a crisp autumn day, and that when we grow a little tired of continuous choral celebrations,

Then let me, in an autumn wood,
Sweep, and pick up sticks for God.

Or there is the poem on the grave of gallant Winifred Holtby up at Rudston, in Yorkshire:

God give me work
Till my life shall end
And life
Till my work is done.

or a prayer which might be remembered even in days of food scarcity:

No ordinary meal—a sacrament awaits us
On our tables daily spread,
For men are risking lives on sea and land,
That we may dwell in safety and be fed.

found on the dead body of an American soldier killed in action in North Africa in 1944. He was a wildish character, but I can only quote a fragment:

I wonder, God, if You would shake my poor hand?
Somehow I feel You would understand,
Strange I had to come to this hellish place,
Before I had time to see Your Face.
Who knows? I may come to Your House tonight,
Though I wasn't friendly to You before,
I wonder, God, if You'd wait at Your door?

Then there is the prayer of Sir Robert Astley. They saw him kneeling on the damp grass just before the battle or Edgehill, and they heard his words and someone took them down:

O Lord, Thou knowest how busy I must be this day. If I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me.... March on, boys.

And the lovely prayer of a Negro boy running tired in a race. It is a prayer muttered for fortitude in his weary feet:

Lawd, You pick 'em up, and I'll put 'em down! You pick 'em up, and I'll put 'em down....

Finally, there is the prayer of St. Francis, good for dark days:

Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace;
Where there is hatred, let me sow love,
Where there is injury, pardon,
Where there is discord, union,
Where there is doubt, faith,
Where there is despair, hope,
Where there is darkness, light,
Where there is sadness, joy.

All that exactly squares with the report of the marked passage from Galatians found in the open Bible in Jan Masaryk's room at Prague.

But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith—against such there is no law.

But this book, which Mr. Cecil Hunt has compiled, is a treasure. I hope it will run into many editions and come as a friend to many homes, and that he will soon give us its brother, holding many other uncommon prayers, shut out for space reasons from this collection.—("John O'London's Weekly").

A Trek Through The Tarai Forests

(Continued from Page 21)

cordingly we decided to get back on the same route by which we had come. We covered the distance up to Kalagarh by sunset. What a gorgeous sunset was awaiting us here. The horizon was all crimson and we could see the same shade in the clear waters of Ramganga for a considerable distance in front of us. On the other side stood high rocks through which the Ramganga emerges from the hills. It was now dark and we proceeded to Haldwani where we arrived at about midnight. The Tarai and Bhabnar Inspection House was open for us and we had a comfortable night's rest.

Forests, Seed Stores, etc.

Forests play a very important part in these estates and besides supplying a large amount of timber for towns they have also provided free timber, grazing facilities and fuel to the forest-dwellers. There are many seed stores also in these estates and they have done valuable work by distributing a good amount of seeds. This resulted in increased production of 1½ lakhs maunds of foodgrains last year.

The morning was bright and we decided to do the journey back from Haldwani by the main road. On our way back to Lucknow, we stopped at a roadside school where we had our lunch. These Estates contributed Rs. 7,500/- last year to the District Board, Naini Tal, for educational purposes. The schools in the estate are suitably staffed and basic education is proving popular.

A Look At Australia

"AUSTRALIA TODAY" October, 1947—Australian Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

"Australia Today" is a well-got up record of Australia's achievements and aims in various fields of activity. Starting with a foreword from Mr. Chiefley, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, the number contains informative articles on subjects like the progress and present position of building work in the country, community activities, plans for a modern navy and the cultivation of over-seas markets. The pictures of Australian cities and scenes are splendid and of enduring interest. The two coloured reproductions of Elioth Bruner's paintings are charming.

*

"FORGING AHEAD"—Published by Footscray and Braybrook Publicity Committee, Victoria, Australia.

This booklet is an example of the go-head publicity methods adopted by even the lesser-known cities of the Australian Commonwealth. We in India have not heard of the two Australian cities, Footscray and Braybrook, but, this booklet furnishes us enough evidence of their claim to reputation in India. These two cities are very far advanced industrially, as, between them, they can boast of factories for the manufacture of glass and plastics, chemicals, oil products, tin plate, products processed and canned foods, carpets, textiles, industrial belting, paints, sports, equipment, reinforced concrete pipes, woollens, fertilisers, farm machinery, marine engines, etc. etc. The photographs of schools, churches, sports stadiums, parks and gardens, planned houses for labourers, and municipal libraries and theatres given in the booklet not merely add tremendously to its attraction but also bring out the civic advance achieved by these two places in the Australian continent. The coloured photographs given fully bring out the beauty of the country-side.

E. B.

You Are Bound To Laugh!

SHANKAR'S WEEKLY, Edited and Published by Shankar, Odeon Bldg., Connaught Place New Delhi. Eight annas per copy.

SHANKAR'S WEEKLY has been long in the coming as all good things are —among them being this review, too! I believe the idea was born over a year ago and since then the admirers of Shankar have been anxiously awaiting the appearance of this novel kind of literary enterprise.

Well, the happy event took place six weeks ago and both baby and mother are doing O.K., with a number of wet-nurses helping the somewhat overworked mother. That is the worst about a journalistic offspring: it can live only by multiplying itself, week after week, like the amoebae. Only the multiplying is not automatic like that of the am's. On the contrary every succeeding effort becomes more and more difficult and brings on an acceleration of gray hair—if not of bald patches—on on's top.

This must be far more true of SHANKAR'S WEEKLY than of the usual run of papers for the simple reason that SW is born to make Indians laugh. (Fortunately for Shankar, however, his mop of hair is already completely gray and is apparently defying the billiard-ball process). Now as every humorist, cartoonist, clown, comedian, conjurer, gagman and children's photographer knows, making people laugh is the most difficult of arts.

You can make them yawn easily. With a little more effort you can make them slightly interested. If you are clever enough, you can annoy them and even make them angry. There are also well-known stage-tricks for bringing down a cascade of tears. You can even amuse them and make them titter in a polite sort of way.

But to make people laugh, laugh spontaneously and uproariously, laugh till the sides split and the belly aches, laugh week after week—well, that is a tall order indeed. But that is exactly what Shankar wants to do with his Weekly. His inaugural number bore the proud pennant: "You Are Bound To Laugh!" And that banner was being waved at—of all persons Mother India! Mother India with a torn sari, with broken pots and pans lying around, and a brat and cat—or was it a dog?—hanging in the background!

Now I am a dutiful son of Mother India (Vande Mataram!), but when I saw that cartoon my heart overflowed with concern and pity for Shankar before sinking into my shoes in the customary manner. This fellow has hit upon the most unpromising subject for laughter, I said to myself. Mother India (as Gandhiji said of Grandmother Cow,) is a poem of pity. We can harangue her, harass her and drive her to tears. But make her laugh.... It would be easier to make the three lions on the Asoka pillar do a tango than make Mother India part her lips in laughter.

At least Shankar should have addressed his challenge to Father India. There is more hope for laughter in the male ancestor. But then probably the diiffculty was that there is no such being, though Mother India (like Virgin Mary) boasts of 400 million children (including the Pakistani prodigals). So in a mood of exultation Shankar said to Mother India "You are bound to laugh!" and for six weeks now he has been at it with a gay abandon of brush and pen.

Now I have my doubts about Mother India still, but Shankar has certainly succeeded in making a perceptible percentage of her progeny (including your obedient servant, sorry, yours faithfully) laugh. Shankar has been giving generously of his wit and toil and sweat to his readers, for there cannot be laughter without toil and sweat and even tears or at least tearing off a bunch of one's hair to get that elusive idea into shape!

SHANKAR'S WEEKLY can now be said to be out of the experimental stage. It has now come to stay and fulfil a long-felt want. It has been miscalled the Indian Punch. Personally I feel that SHANKAR'S WEEKLY is as different from PUNCH as Shankar is from Seth Dalmia. Nor should SW try to ape PUNCH, as some of its writers are apparently doing. Let it evolve a Swadeshi pattern of its own—except for the Bada Sab, of course. Again, I am afraid, Shankar is relying too much on Delhi for his gags. There is too much of what one may call the Secretariat and the Smart Set humour in the pages of SW. Of course they too have their place in the humourist's bag, but it is easy to overdo them. Let Shankar forget the faces which surround—and apparently sicken—him.

Let him go for inspiration into the great outdoors beyond the capital where he will find enough material to distil laughter and cheer into the life of the ordinary man and woman.

N. G. JOG

Gujerati Books

ARTHASHASTRANI PARIBHASHA" by Vithaldas Maganlal Kothari—Published by the Nacajivan Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad Price Re. 0-14-0.

Equivalent economic terms is the title of this book and it gives equivalent Gujerati words for English economic words. Not only that, but it does more. In an intelligent note, below each words or phrase, all that which requires to be known about it, its history and its background, are given. For instance, "Absenteeism" is explained shortly in all its bearings. Similarly "bank': all that is required to be known about that institution, is given in full two pages. About three hundred terms and phrases are thus explained We consider it a most timely publication in view of the fact that, in the near future, Gujerati will be the medium of higher education also.

K.

Here is a simple experiment for you to try for yourself. Take an umbrella (the fabric should be of silk—any piece of fine silk, in fact, will do for this experiment) and look through it at the headlamp of a distant car. The result it rather astonishing. Instead of seeing one single spot of light you will observe a pretty and regular pattern of light spots which are divided from each other by dark lines.

The reason for this phenomenon is the wave nature of the light rays. The silk fabric provides a pattern of tiny holes rather like a fine sieve and the light rays striking the edges of these holes "bend" a little around the edges. Thus from any of these holes there issues not just a straight beam of light but a cone which widens as one goes farther away from the umbrella. Some distance behind the silk threads the cones of light coming from neighbouring holes meet, and this is how the pattern which you see is created.

Whenever the crests of two light waves coming from different holes meet, they from another crest, and the same sort of thing happens when two troughs meet. However, there are also places where crests from one hole meet the troughs from the neighbouring hole and they then cancel out. Thus in these places there are neither crests nor troughs; that means the effect of two "interfering" cones will be the same as if there were no light waves at all. In other words, the bright spots of the pattern you see are the regions where crest meets crest and trough meets trough, while the dark lines mark the places where crests and troughs coincide.

The phenomenon happens only because the light waves do not travel in dead straight lines but bend a little around the edges of obstacles. We are, of course, quite familiar with the fact that waves bend around things. The waves of sound, for instance, can be heared even if we cannot see their source. If somebody calls you from behind a wall you can hear him, because the sound waves bend over the wall. It is true that you cannot hear as well if the wall were not there, but nevertheless the wall will not throw a shadow of sound as it throws a sharp shadow of light. The reason for this is that the light waves are very much shorter than the waves of sound.

Naturally, the light waves, too, bend a little over the wall, but this effect is so slight that we do not notice it in comparison with the size of the wall. The situation is, however, very different when very small objects are concerned. As we have just seen, light waves bend noticeably round a thin thread, and this means that its shadow will become blurred, and very small things which are of about the same size as the wavelength of light, 2100600 inches—will give no shadow at all because the light waves bend round them as sound waves bend round a lamp post. Thus very tiny things are invisible, even under the most powerful microscope.

There are many nice things that I wish to tell you about the Balkan-ji-Bari—but that next week.

In the mean-while, who have not yet joined this Great Brotherhood of the all India children?

Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing an one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21.

He will be pleased to hear from you any time!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay

Babes in the Wood: Bhulesh evar Balkan-ji-Bari children on an excursion at Jogeshwari.

Sweet and Screen Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari girls in a Village Dance pose.

Away! And Let Me Go Up!

Let us talk it over—

"Women are women after all!" That's how the superiority-conscious man tries to dismiss even the most distinguished of women. Pray why? Because (it may be,) in the midst of a successful career she decides to get married!

Now, what is wrong about the decision? Certainly 'marriage' and 'success' in some other sphere of life are nowhere stated to be contradictory terms. Rather, men have always seen to it that their matrimonial prospects are improved as a result of a successful career. Then why should a woman be riled at?

It is perhaps her advanced age which makes people critical of her action. But then we have instances galore of men who marry for the second or third time even when they have 'reached fifty'. The ridicule heaped upon a woman seeking nuptial bliss at a matronly age might have had some justification in the days gone by. For woman-careerists did then profess to be sworn misogynists. But now their attitude has changed and become more rationalistic. However, it is not only on the matrimonial rock on which a woman's reputation is foundered. Men seek to debunk a woman's learning or ability on the grounds of the slightest lapse on her part.

* * *

This hyper-critical treatment that is meted out to us is not so bad in itself. It only goes to prove that the world expects a higher standard of integrity and service from us. But at the same time it has devastating effects upon the morale of our entire sex. Here's just an example.

The other day an idea struck me to get my pair of old bangles exchanged for new ones. The safest way, I thought, was to inform a friend who had contacts in the trade. So, next day the good fellow brought along a gold smith to my house. After selecting one pattern, I tried to get from him a rough estimate of the deal i.e. the quantity of additional gold required and the artistan's charges for making the new pair. This done, I handed over the old pair and felt relieved at the thought that the bargain wasn't to cost me much.

In this happy mood I proceeded to tell about it to a cousin who was away while the transaction was made. But her husband who was also there suddenly accosted me by saying "How do you know the goldsmith won't cheat you? You didn't even care to weigh your old bangles. If he is a rea goldsmith, he will show much greater difference between the weight of the old and new pairs. You take my word for it".

The moment he said this, the point struck me as so obvious! That I had committed a bonafide blunder was clear to me, but then I argued that it would have been rather indecent on my part to raise the point before the goldsmith. Was I not in honour bound to have faith in him since he was brought in by a trusted friend of the family?

"Yes that's all right. But this is not the way to make business of this kind".

That is how women are taken advantage of Our mothers at least could plead that they had no education, but you modern girls are no better in spite of all the degrees you sport". There was nothing surprising about this verdict but its sheepish acceptance by my cousin puzzled me. Why didn't she try to find out what lay behind this failing of her sex?

Yes, it is more than four decades that girls have been encouraged to take higher education. However, their actual contact with the outside world started only with the last war. It won't be an exaggeration to say that until then most of them didn't know how to cash a cheque or reserve a berth on a railway train. All such jobs were managed by an uncle or a brother. So how could they be expected to know the practical difficulties in the workaday life.

To revert to the gold bangles. There were days when the goldsmith came to your house day after day and shaped the ornaments under the alert eye of some old man in the house. But now our houses are such that we cannot even spare a corner for the goldsmith. Instead we have to go to him and take his word for the 'touch' of your ornaments. There is of course the "Dharam Kata" where you can testify his honesty. These are the tricks of the trade but unless we are allowed to do business on our own how are we to know them?

—*Leela*

WOMEN'S PAGE

The Gentle Sex?

Peggy Hughes is a film stunt girl, an apparently normal, pretty woman who spends her life engaged in the most violent pursuits. "All I have to do", she said in an interview "is a little ju-jitsu, fall out of windows, roll downstairs, be thrown from galloping horses, or crash cars. Occasionally, when things are quiet, I may have to fight a few other girls, or be knocked about by a man.

I take the place of stars in situations where it would be unwise to risk injuring the star. As far as I know, I'm the only girl in the business who does the whole thing, though there are quite a lot of girls who are trained to take part in rough houses. In 'Good Time Girl" I got a rather nasty bang on the nose, but providing one trains carefully and practises a lot, it's less dangerous than it seems. My very first big job was to be pushed off a balcony backwards—a fourteen foot. I took a look at the balcony and then went out and had a wonderful lunch, including wine and everything I could get. I had quite made up my mind it would be my last lunch"!

She took up her more than energetic carrier because she thought it might be interesting : As she had been a riding instructress and also in the Land Army, she was fit. Now stelling off a horse is as easy to her as falling off a horse! But she rather makes a speciality of falling down stairs. In a Safety First picture due on the floor very soon she is to be knocked down by a bus, run over by a car, and suffer several similar indignities. She admits that her boy friend isn't over-keen on her job, especially when she practises ju-jitsu on him, and keeps hoping she'll give it up and settle down. but then, says Peggy, "I don't know what callers would think if they arrived when I was falling downsteairs or throwing the furniture about. Still, I could get a refined job—like a lady bouncer in a night club."

Now here is very literally, a tailpiece for you. It appears that women's hair specialists have discovered that for the false hair plaits and fringes so fashionable at the moment lighter and coarser hair than human hair is best and that best of all is the hair from the tails, either ofyaks or buffaloes. They will set you up with a buffalo hair fringe for £ 6, a plait for about £ 24 and even if you wont it, a complete false page boy bob'. What wonderful times we live in, when the tail end of a buffalo may at any moment become the top end of a women!

Georgie Henschel speaking in the series "In Britain Today".

Junior Air Corps Rally

The Duchess of Kent has promised to attend the rally of the Women's Junior Air Corps at Hendon Aerodrome in July. Her Royal Highness will take the salute from 1,500 young women cadets, and perform the naming ceremony of the corps' own aircraft, purchased by subscriptions from its members, and their council. A feature of the programme will be the participation of ultra-light aircraft, some of only 25 h.p.

BRITISH WOMEN POLICE MAKE GOOD

Kent's women police have made good. Their ability is praised by chief constables, magistrates, the public—and their fellow PCs

Indeed, for some types of work in plain clothes, they have proved more valuable than men. "They are doing work now which only women should do", a senior Maidstone officer said recently. "Our men value their services very highly".

Major J. F. Ferguson, Chief Constable of Kent, in a report just published, revealed that, during the past 12 months, police girls had made 94 arrests, found 51 missing people, provided escorts for more than 500 people and taken more than 700 statements.

In addition to serving summons and executing warrants, they kept watch on 29 houses and more than 100 clubs and licensed premises.

They also kept observation in 200 cases of street getting and offences against women and children. All this work was done by a small force of only 19 women—as inspector, a sergeant and 17 constables.

Why Britons Live Longer Today

By James Parker

The population of England and Wales has increased from 16,000,000 to 43 000,000 in the last 100 years. One of the main reasons for this increase has been the remarkable decline in infant mortality. A century ago for every 1,000 babies born, 153 failed to survive the first year. Last year the infant mortality rate reached the all-time low record of 41 per 1,000.

Another reason for the increase in population has been the steadily improving rate of survival. Today the expectation of life for men is 59 and for women 63 years. A hundred years ago it was 40 and 42 respectively.

These are some of the facts which emerge from the study of population trends in Britain. How the statistics are collected and how they can be used to benefit the community as a whole are described in "Matters of Life and Death", a small booklet just published by the General Register Office.

First Census

In 1836 the national system of the registration of births, marriages and deaths was introduced and shortly afterwards the first nationwide census of population was taken. From that date until today the General Registrar Office has kept records which give an accurate picture of the state of Britian's population throughout the years.

Information published in the Registrar-General's "Quarterly Returns" throws light on many aspects of the life and health of the people. It shows that they can expect to live longer, marry later and enjoy better health than their ancestors. Statistics also reveal considerable changes in the frequency of deaths due to certain diseases.

VICTORY OVER DIPHTHERIA

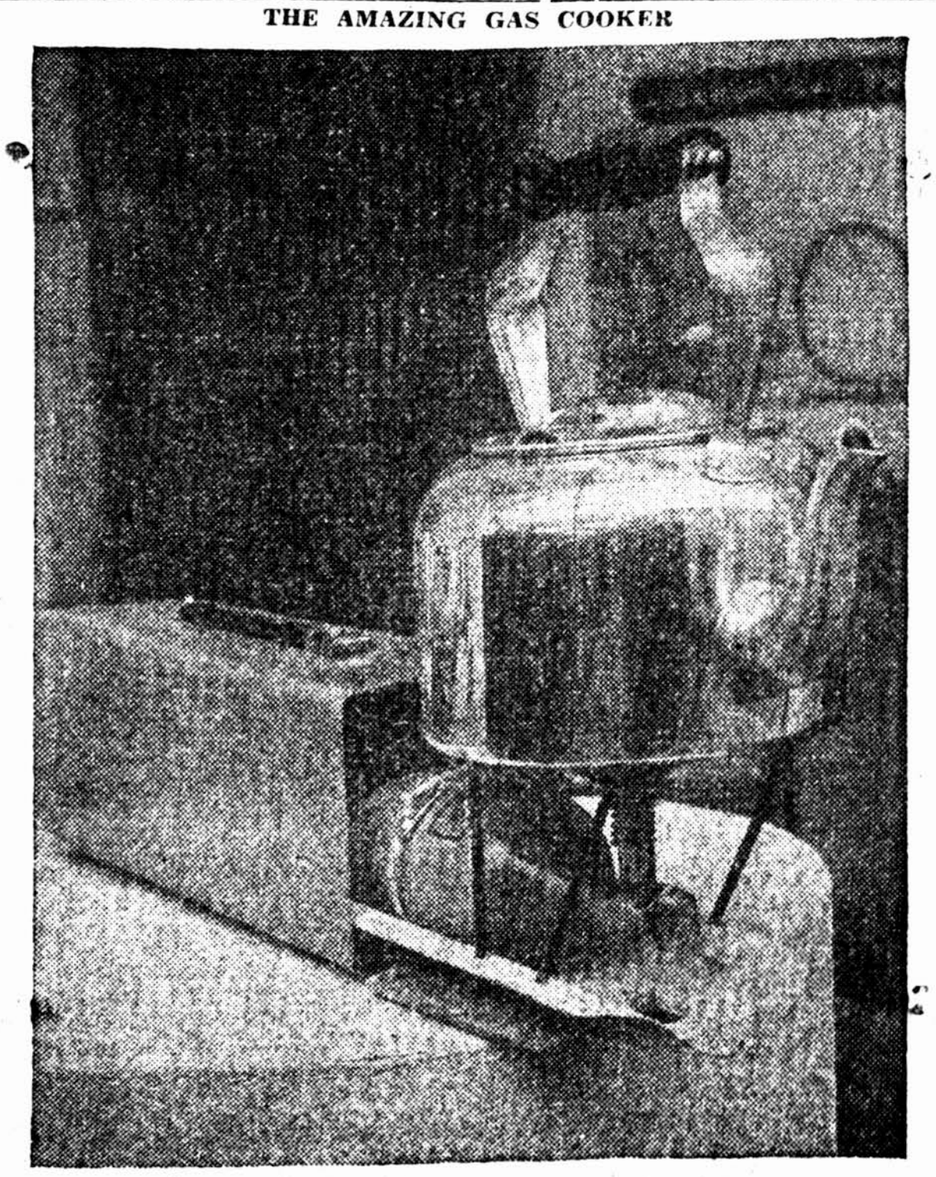
An outstanding example of what can be achieved when sustained effort is made to eradicate a particular disease is reflected in the mortality figures for diphtheria.

At the beginning of the century some 65 out of every 100,000 children under 15 were dying of this scourge. Between the two World Wars, the rate was still as high as 29. But as a direct result of the large-scale immunisation campaign launched by the Ministry of Health during the recent war, the rate was down to four in 1946. Last year only two in every 100,000 died from diphtheria.

As a result of legislation passed in 1938 much additional information is now obtained at the registration of births and deaths. Field surveys are also carried out regularly by trained workers to obtain systematic information on the incidence of sickness in Britain.

Citizens and their doctors willingly co-operate in providing this information which forms an essential basis for the population surveys. It has added greatly to the value of the statistics which have often served as the necessary starting point for many advances in the social and medical science. They have provided the foundation on which to build the social services of today and represent a valuable yardstick by which to measure the progress year by year. They show that Britain is a nation advancing steadily towards a well-balanced, healthy and virile community.

THE AMAZING GAS COOKER



This portable gas cooker is light and compact, weighing only 6 lb. 6 ozs., size 14 1/2" x 5 1/2" x 4 3/4". To the camper motorist, in the home, in the surgery or on the river it is a most useful and convenient cooker.

AFTERMATH OF WALLACE-TRUMAN TUSSLE

(Continued From Page 4)

Maginot-Line security. Modern war is a matter of science, not manpower. And you don't get a highly skilled, scientific army by making 17—and 18-year-olds give up their education for military indoctrination in time of peace. I think you could get all the manpower we need by making military service more attractive for recruits.

Q. How do you do that?

Wallace: For one thing, by shaking up the brass in the war department that wants to fight the next war by preparing for the last one.

Q. What effect will Eisenhower's withdrawal from the 1948 campaign have on your own candidacy.

Wallace: I have great admiration him that it is a bad thing to have a for Eisenhower. But I agree with military professional at the head of the civilian branch of our Government. Of all the major-party candidates, I think, however, that Eisenhower would have had the most appeal to people who might otherwise vote for me.

Q. If you are defeated next fall, would you run again in 1952?

Wallace: That's a long way off. Sometimes, though, I think how nice it would be to relax and be innocuous and harmless for awhile. There's nothing like farming for a man's soul. And I would get a big kick just raising the best chickens and strawberries in the world.

(CONCLUDED)

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BOMBAY—2

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Education of Indian Artists—Recommendation of Bombay Committee—Place of Indian Art—Requirements of Text Books Allocation of Artists in Society—the All India Art Conferenc e—Bombay Government's Interest in Art.

The education of artists should, with the advent of independence, assume increased importance. It is a problem which demands reconstruction from the very foundation and not merely reorganisation in its literal sense. The system of education of Indian artists should be thoroughly Indian in spirit and outlook, and should be practical in its aims. It should be so planned as to enablo artists to apply their art to the daily needs of the community.

Higher Art Education

The Art Education Committee, which was appointed by the Government of Bombay, has made an approach to the problem from the correct angle. Emphasis on the Indian tradition, practical work, specialisation and employment to artists are the leading notes of its recommendations. The Committee has divided higher art education into two stages—preparatory and specialisation and has also indicated the need of instituting post-diploma courses in various branches of art such as portraiture, landscape, mural decoration etc.

The preparatory course will extend over a period of two years. It will be common to all the branches of specialisation including the training class for art teachers. The architectural section will be the solitary exception. The object of this course is to give thorough grounding to students, before they proceed to specialisation, into the basic elements of art. The curriculum will cover drawing and design, painting and modelling, elements of one of the crafts and history and appreciation of art with special reference to Indian art.

Basis And Background

The preparatory course is an important recommendation, as it rests upon the principle that the grounding in the fundamentals of art should be an essential preliminary to specialisation in any branch. Such a course should also be the stage at which education in Indian art should begin. As a matter of fact the Indian tradition should be from the beginning to end, the basis and background of higher art education in India.

All the subjects to be covered by the curriculum of tis course should centre round the Indian tradition. The theoretical training will require a few other subjects besides the appreciation and history of Indian Art. Students ought to have a general knowledge of classical Indian literature and of arts like dance, music and architecture. Lectures, text books and demonstrations are the means by which such subjects can be taught.

Text Books

The Committee has felt the necessity of the compilation of suitable text books, and has recommended the appointment of a special Text Books Committee. The selection of the personnel of such a committee and of the panels of authors and lecturers will have to be made very carefully. Some of the Indian authors, who are more or less annotators of the works of European pandits, have treated Indian art on the surface and in a faulty manner; and yet they have managed to get publicity as "authorities"

Students will miss the right education, if the so-called authorities who have approached Indian art from a wrong angle or with the western outlook are appointed as lecturers in schools or are selected as authors of new books or as members of text book committees. True scolarship, deep understanding, original research and Indian outlook should be the chief qualifications of lecturers and authors to be associated with the system of art education.

Since the preparatory course is indicated to be compulsory for admission to the training class for art teachers, it will be the principal factor in laying the foundation of art training in schools. Art teachers should emerge from this course with sufficient grounding in the fundamentals of Indian art and with the necessary knowlege of its history and technique faulty education, if imparted to them will put the entire system of art training in schools on the wrong track.

Specialised Courses

Painting, sculputure, commercial art and industrial art and design will be the subjects of specialised courses for diploma. Industrial design is new and much needed section. The Indian tradition should be the basis of specialised sections including architecture. The disadvantage, which would accrue to the country if specialised education eschews Indian art, are too obvious to need detailed mention. Indian sculpture should no longer, remain a foreign subject to Indian students who learn sculpture for five years in schools of art.

The Committee has taken its stand on the principle that in an Indian school of art the Indian spirit should pervade education imparted in it. The realities of the day however, give ground for apprehension that genuine Indian art may not easily find its legitimate place of eminence in the sphere of art education. The achievement of the object which the Committee has in view, will demand acceleration of the process of reorganising schools of art as truly Indian institutions. In the meanwnile the Government should see that Indian art dominates the new set up and is not relegated to the place of window-dressing.

Education And Occupation

In the opinion of the Committee,, students of art should have sound general education besides the certificate of the Preliminary Art Examination. It has, therefore, recommended Matriculation or its equivalent as a qualification for admission to schools of art; but at the same time it has recognised the necessity of giving discretion to the heads of institutions to forego the condition in the case of students who may be found to be exceptionally gifted. Rightly speaking students designed for art should be diverted to higher art education. The real talent should be detected in schools. The state should consider education of artists as an investment and should keep its eye on the quality and not quantity of students in schools of art.

Employment To Artists

In the context of higher art education the Committee has given thought to the question of providing work to artists. Education, architecture, inexisting free grades of the industry and civic planning are the principal spheres in which artists can be absorbed. The Committee has recommended the substitution of the existing free grades of the drawing teachers by only one class of art teachers; and it has also left the profession of art teachers open to artists who will go through the five years' course of specialised education. For such qualified artist who might take to the profession of art teachers, a higher grade in services should be created.

The reservation, by special regulations, of a certain percentage of the cost of the public and semi-public buildings for sculptural and mural decorations is an important recommendation. The Government should implement the same and reconsider the desirability of making such applications applicable to private architectural undertakings. It should also, work out a scheme for the decoration of the State and other public buildings and for the installation of decorations in parks and gardens. The potentialities of the spheres of industry, architecture and civic planning to absorb designers, artists and sculptors should be exploited to their full extent. The provision of vocational outlets to artists should be one of the principles by which the planning of art education should be guided. Precisely stated, higher and specialised education in art should be balanced by a demand for artists.

Successful Conference

The third All-India Art Conference, which was organised in Bombay last week by the All-India Association of Fine Arts, proved to be a great success. It should be recorded as a noteworthy event in the cultural history of Bombay. Delegates, who came from various parts of India, evinced keen interest in its work and appeared to be very enthusiastic about the progress of the Association. Consequently the conference began and ended its session in the spirit of goodwill, unity and co-operation.

The Association gained in weight and strength in a large measure and received a great stimulus to go ahead as a representative central body. Several institutions, irespective of their standing, have enrolled themselves as its members. In the meetings of the Association, good many resolutions were adopted and an executive Committee representing different institutions and interests was appointed.

A Brilliant Prelude

Illuminating and inspiring was the inaugural address delivered by Bombay's Premier Mr. B. G. Kher. It was a brilliant prelude to the proceedings and left its stimulating influence on the conference all throughout. Mr. Kher reviewed the heights of development touched by Indian art in the different period in the past and then referred to the period in the recent past—to the blank wall when he said that the creative and artistic genius of the people seemed almost overnight to have deserted them.

Mr. Kher made a correct diagnosis of the all embracing, overhanging decadence when he traced them to the political and cultural slavery during the last two centuries. The advent of political freedom should mark the beginning of a new phase of Indian art, but for the Indian arts to rise again and resume their progress in the right lines, the slavementality, which is still casting its shadow in the domain of art and culture must go. The thought, judgment and outlook of the country must be freed from the domination by westernism in order to make an approach to the problem of art from the correct angle.

Encouraging Announcement

The Prime Minister struck an important note when he pointd out the ncessity of improving the taste and appreciation of the millions. Art is intended for the people and should, therefore, be made accessible to them. People, in some areas, will however appear to have preserved, without understanding and crude forms, relics of arts like music and dance of high standards. They should be trained to appreciate and refine their possessions. They should get what they have not got, but whatever art is introduced to them should be genuinely Indian.

Before concluding, the Prime Minister gave an indication of the policy of the Government of Bombay towards the question of art. He made a reference to the recommendations of the Art Committee and expressed the hope that the work of the Committee and the implementation of its recommendations will give a new stimulus to art activities in this province. The most encouraging announcement made by him at this stage was with regard to the provision, made by the Government as a part of the Post-War Educational Development Plan, of a sum of about twenty-one lakh of rupees for arts and music education and cultural activities in general. The expenditure on art should be made according to a plan. The implementation of the Committee's recommendations should be undertaken in stages. Some of them are such that the Government can take decisions on them directly; and it should do so as early as possible.

This Is Indian Art

SIVA—PARVATI MARRIAGE
A Panel from the Elephanta Caves

Towards Higher Milk Yield

Increased Use Of Artificial Insemination

Milk yield from British cows is rising steadily as a result of the increased use of artificial insemination The extent to which the new system is being employed is shown in the report for the year ended March 31, just issue by the Milk Marketing Board.

In the 12 months under review, states the report members using the Board's centres increased from 69 to to 12,766, and the number of cows inseminated from 25,500 to more than 90,000. The number of bulls at the Board's centres ncreased from 62 to 182 (the figure has now gone up to 212). Of the total inseminations, 36,850 were from British Friesian bulls and 30,166 fro mDairy Shorthorn.

By 1953 the Board expects to provide AI service for 40 per cent of the total cows in the cou try This will mean increasing the number of main AI centres from the present figure of 12 to 30.

Our Delhi Letter

The Case Of The Employment Exchanges

Are They A Waste Of Public Money?

From Our Special Correspondent

The Labour Minister, Jagjiwan Ram has not fulfilled all the expectations he evoked on his appointment. As a man from the people it was hoped that he would take scrupulous care of tax-payers' money in his department. The case of employment exchanges, inter-alia, will illustrate the point.

Although some economies have been effected, the organisation still retains its costly character and should have ceased to be a burden on the centre. The scheme was originally started by the Army to find employment for its demobilised personnel. Later on, it was handed over to the Labour Department. According to the Labour Ministry's claim from their inception, to the end of May 1948, the exchanges had registered 14,21,035 employment seekers of whom 3,68, 445 were placed in employment. Two important factors are missing from these monthly statements.

What has been the cost of employment exchanges from their inception to the end of May 1948 and what would be the cost per individual placed? Secondly, how many of the so-called "placed" were placed by the exchanges and how many of the 3,68,445 claimed to have been placed were actually in employment?

Case For Continuation

The end of demobilisation did not end the employment exchanges. The Punjab disturbances which have created refugees, came as a God-sent opportunity to the Exchanges. They quickly changed their coats and began functioning as employment agency for the refugees. They have been agitating to place their own organisation on permanent footings. Here are some of the propaganda squibs.

(1) The Central Employment Advisory Committee, at a meeting held on January 16, 1948 passed a resolution, recommending that the Employment service should be declared a permanent service and developed.

(2) The Preparatory Asian Regional Labour Conference, held in New Delhi in October 1947 adopted a resolution urging the retention and development of employment exchanges.

(3) The Labour Ministry claims that "without a permanent Employment service, it would be difficult for India to have any labour development along the lines in the modern countries."

A conference of unemployed, if organised by the Labour Ministry, would further strengthen the claim for the retention of the service! A great deal is made of the international aspect of Exchange Organisation. The Labour Ministry, it is urged, should publish a statement showing the modern countries, particularly in Asia, to show which of them has employment exchanges. The Labour Ministry would perhaps assert that India was giving a lead to the rest of Asia. This lead, however, has not been followed so far in the matter of labour legislation. Then again, the implementation of legislation is more important than the legislation itself. The Government of India Act has unfortunately placed "employment" in the Provincial list, and so long as the present act remains, employment exchanges should be administered and paid for by the Provincial Governments.

A Central Undertaking

It is not understandable why the Labour Ministry and its functionaries have been employing pressure politics to retain their control over the employment exchanges, and thereby, not only increasing inflation but also imposing an additional burden on the tax-payer. It was recently announced that the exchanges shall remain a central undertaking till March 31, 1950. Is it contended that the Provinces shall acquire necessary efficiency to undertake the most arduous task of managing the exchanges after the fateful date of April 1, 1950? There is a growing suspicion that the Labour Ministry has been fighting to retain its patronage and powers as long as it possibly can. The decision to continue the Exchanges as Central undertaking till 1950 is to prejudge and prejudice the findings of the Economy Committee, which has been toiling for some months.

The Directorate-General's office has declared that 21,126 men and women were found jobs in May. Side by side, the industrial development has been at a standstill. There have been no new company floatations. Production has been on the downgrade. Share markets were totally dispirited in the absence of any constructive news during the week. The Hyderabad issue dominated market sentiment for a while, its breakdown further bringing down prices. The persistence of inflationary tendencies in the country, mounting costs of production, the rise in the prices of raw materials and the uncertainties relating to the future trend of business had considerably damped the enthusiasm of operators.

It is surprising in view of all this how 21,126 new jobs were created.

Two more developments are mentionable. Central and Regional Advisory Committees have been set up to maintain close contact between the public and the exchanges. The Committees meet at regular intervals and their members draw their travelling and halting allowances.

Plethora Of Publicity Bureaus

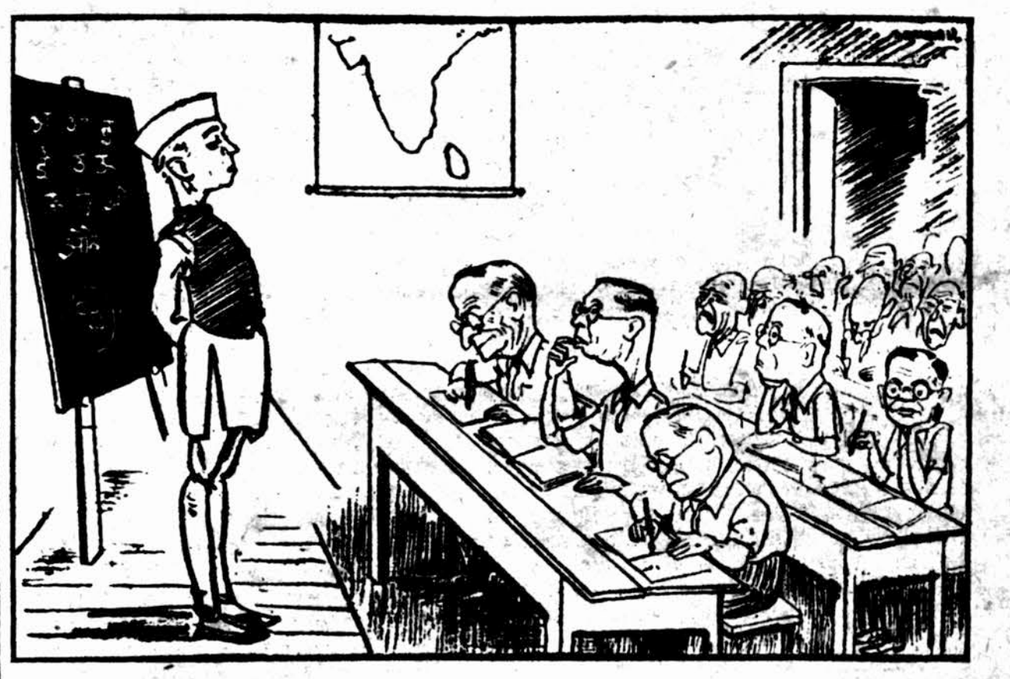
Presumably to satisfy international standards, a Public Relation Organisation has been set up as integral part of the Employment Exchanges at a cost of more than ten lakhs rupees a year.

The total for the Press Information Bureau for 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 16,50,000 and for the current year Rs. 19,00,000. The Public Relations Organisation of the Exchanges, it will be thus seen, has some room for expansion!

Talking of publicity, the Railways maintain their separate organisation of Public Relations Officers. The Disposal Directorate has its own Publicity Organisation. The Civil Aviation Directorate has its own Information Section. The Food Department has a Public Relations Officer. The All-India Radio has its own Public Relations Officers. The Refugee and Re-settlement Ministry has its separate organisation. The Prime Minister's Secretariat has three Public cum Private Relations Officers. The Governor-General has his own Press Attache. The Defence Services have their own wing of Publicity Organisation.

And yet the effect of this herculean effort still remains on the minus side. The late Mr. Lloyd George once said that the A I Empire could not be ruled by C3 people. So also with publicity. The problem of States, minus Hyderabad, having been solved, Sardar Patel shall have to give his attention to this side of the question. Centralisation versus decentralisation is the crux of the problem. There is centralisation at present and yet increasingly number of departments are allowed to have their own publicity organisations, involving colossal waste of public money. If the Government decides on decentralisation the super Post Office, called the Bureau of Press Information, becomes redundant and unnecessary.

The Hindi Test



For failing to pass the Hindi proficiency test, ten employees of the Agra Municipality were dismissed recently. What about certain members of the Central Government?

This cartoon originally appeared in SHANKAR'S WEEKLY, a review of which appears on page 23.)

Thousands are stricken with disagreeable colds in rain or stormy weather.

That's the time to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up clogged nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more.

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PATTER:

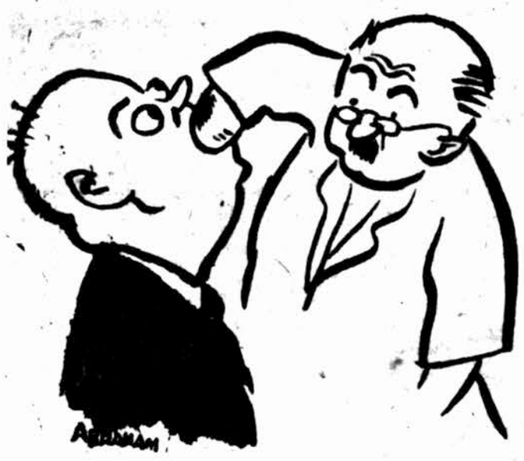
The Ideal Patient

By Asude

ay what you will, I don't think doctors get a fair deal. They are always having cracks at our medicos,—jokes and quips and things which are not necessarily deserved. By "they", I mean you. And me, of course. You will never see the mote in your own eye. "Wad the gods the giftie gie us!"

I don't say that the stories are always made up. When I said in a previous spasm that I had a doctor who wanted me to show him my liver and another who was so talkative at the bedside that he forgot all about the patient, I was telling the truth And then there was the old man at our hostel in Calcutta with the "mustard" fetish.

Whatever your trouble might be, the treatment always started with a mustard pack on your back,—the "pleural region", I believe they call it. Fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, vertigo,—it didn't matter what you might be suffering from,—the mustard poultice must be there. He said that it was a sure preventive against pleurisy, and that he believed in being "on the safe side." He was the retained doctor and we did not have to pay for his treatment. So we burnt in silence.



I had a doctor who wanted me to show him my liver.....

But these are facts and facts happen only once in a while. You can't tar the whole tribe with your brush merely on facts. So, you invent stories. That is what gets my goat. Take this, for instance. It is one of those chestnuts, but I saw it come up for the hundredth time yesterday.

"Despite the doctor's confidence, the patient was worried. 'But are you sure, it is pneumonia, doctor?' he queried anxiously, 'I've known of cases where a doctor diagnosed and treated a patient for pneumonia, and he ended up by dying of typhoid fever.' 'Tut! Tut!' reassured the doctor firmly, 'Sheer nonsense! When I treat a patient for pneumonia, he dies of pneumonia.

That is the sort of thing which hurts. You tell that story over a gin-and-it, and another fellow caps it with this. "But you don't know the answer which another doctor gave when he was asked for the reason of his confidence that the patient could not but recover under his treatment. 'He can't help recovering. The books says that only one per cent recover from attacks of this kind. Now, I can answer for the ninety-nine dead myself. He is the hundredth. He cannot but recover.'"

That is all very well, but I also happen to know of a lady who dismissed her doctor because he diagnosed her case to be just common-or-garden influenza whilst the whole town, that is, her "set" of it, was suffering from typhoid fever. She said that a doctor who could not rise above "influenza" was no doctor for her.

That is just what I have been trying to tell you. The mote in your eye. Nobody thinks of the oddities of the patients—except, of course, the doctors. For they have to humour the freaks,—put up with the whimsies, or lose custom. That doctor in the last story might, for instance, give a Roland for the lady's Oliver by saying: "You need not worry, madam! If it is typhoid fever you want. I shall give you typhoid fever!"

Do you know that no doctor in Behar could think of maintaining his practice unless he was prepared to allow "curd" to the patient under all circumstances? It might be simple fever, or it might be acute larynxites,—the curd must figure in the sick diet. All that the wise Aesculapius did was to cut the quantity down as low as he dared to.

Talking of "quantity", it is a wise doctor indeed who knows the dossier of his patient. I know one who prescribed sago,—stuff at which most patients boggle. But he did not know this patient's antecedents. When he went next morning, he understood that the sick man had absorbed a couple of pounds of the cereal boiled in three pounds of pure milk sweetened with a half-pound of sugar The doctor did not know that the man held the village championship for "stoking."

What do you think the knowing doctor always carries in his pocket when he enters a Marwari house? I give you ten guesses. A stethoscope? Yes, a stethoscope might be there. Again, it might not. I said "always." A stethoscope is not a *sine qua non* in a Marwari house. What then? Balls of asofoetedo? Bits of *papad*, or *pakaura? Achar*? No, none of these.

He carries a measuring tape. Yes, one of those rolled-up things your tailor measures you with. "But what has a doctor got to do with measuring?" A lot. His whole fate depends on measuring. Measuring the equator, round what you privately call the belly". No doctor is any good in a Marwari house if he does not help in a healthy expansion of what I said just now.

Progress is measured by inches. The doctor's stocks in the house go up and down with the rise and fall of the balloon. A doctor who cannot show an increase of two inches in two weeks is not favoured. You might talk of "birth control" in a Marwari house, but not "girth control". Definitely not.

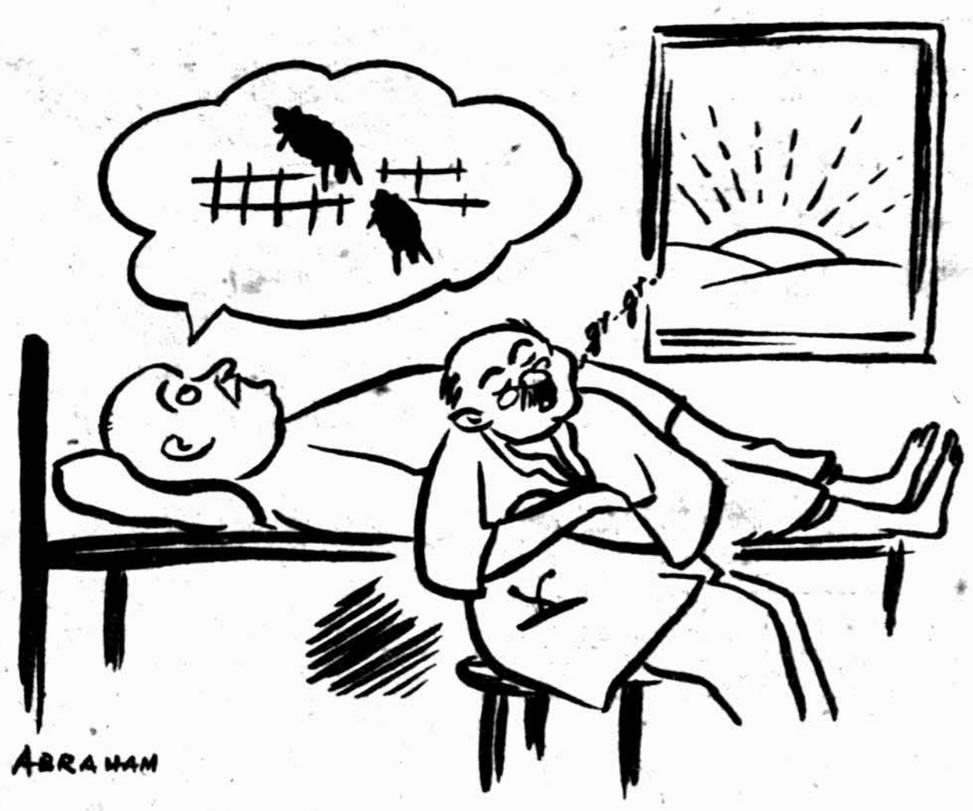
That is the sort of thing you have to remember when you have your fling against the poor doctors. If there are five cranks amongst a hundred doctors, there would be fifty amongst a hundred paients. I have met the cranks of both sorts in my time, and I have seen an ideal Patient or two, too. I can give only one instance at the moment.

The Marwari patient's progress is measured by inches.

You, hard-boiled businessman, never remember that a doctor is human and can be tired if you call him up at midnight. This patient did. So, when the doctor asked him to go on counting as he put his head down on the patient's chest to listen ....he went on counting. The doctor did not tell him where to stop. So he went on counting.

The pale shadows of dawn were just showing when the doctor woke up, to listen to the patient still counting: "Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty seven....".

Now, try to beat that.



The pale shadows of dawn were just showing when the doctor woke up to listen to the patient still counting.

A Family Car Of The Air

By Charles Gardner

The thrill of a family runabout of the air may soon be within the grasp of the medium-income groups. British aviation experts are now engaged in solving the problem of designing a popular type of aircraft which will be cheap, safe and easy to fly.

Are you lookking forward, one day, to owing a little family car of the air? ....

Lots of people are. The idea of such an aircratf has been a popular attraction for years, and several manufacturers have tried to make one.

None, so far, has readly succeeded. There have been a number of small aircraft which have become popular, but popular only with those determined to fly anyhow No one machine, or pattern of machine, can so far honestly claim to have been every-one's answar to sky-driving

The Answer

There are in Britain a number of enthusiasts who have already given the problem considerable attention and are trying hard to find an answer The Gopernment is encouraging them and when times are easier, it may even finance the building of the recommended aircraft in large numbers.

The Informal Light Aeroplane Committee, presided over by Mr Peter Masefield, Director-General of Planning and Projects at the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and assisted by Mr Whitney Straight (who, after taking a degree in Moral Science at Cambridge University became a professional racing car driver, and is now one of Britain's civil aviation leaders), have already issued a report giving details of what they think is needed

It seems to me that our really popular aircraft must by cheap, safe reliable and easy to fly It must in fact, be as cheap as a medium- priced car, as safe and reliable and, if anything, easier to drive

Here, in Britain, we are convinced that such an aircraft can be built, and investigations are now going on to settle the details of engine power, types of controls, speeds and number of seats. It must be a nose-wheel tricycle type, since a steerable nose-wheel and a "level" or tail up taxying attitude, both contribute to the "motorcar" feeling A steering-wheel type of control completes the illusion On the ground, indeed it is not an illusion at all—the aircraft is handled just like a gearless motor-car on throttle, footbrake, and steering-wheel Anyone who can drive a car should be able to get into the machine and run it round the airfield without any lesson to all.

No Take-Off Problems

The take-off problem, in such an aircraft, would cease. All the driver would have to do is open the throttle and steer along the runway until he is doing 40 miles an hour. Then a slight pulling back of the wheel would take him gentle into the air. Again, this is a thing any car driver could do after a couple of demonstrations.

Once airborn, the aircraft must continue to be controlled as if it were a small roadster. In other words, the old-fashioned idea of a rudder-bar for the feet to pedal on must be abandoned. The turning must still be centred entirely on the steering-wheel, so that to do a properly banked corner, all that is needed is to turn the wheel round and straighten out when the aircraft is headed in the right direction. It is not impossible to have such an arrangement, and some light aircraft in both Britain and the United States have installed something like it

Once the new fly-about was airborne and pointed in the right way, steering would be a mere matter of further car driving; and though the wheel movements which control both rudder and aileron simultaneously would tend to make the machine snake a bit, it should present no difficulties to a driver used to coaxing his car down a crowded main road

Landing would, as it always must, need some special tuition. The correct positioning for an approach is a matter of air sense and experience, and cannot be learnt from a book. Most people, however, can pick it up after half-a-dozen or so attempts, and can arrange to arrive over the start of the runway at a height of 10 or 20 feet. Since the aircraft, made as foolproof as possible, would be unspinnable, and almost unstallable, the speed on the approach could be anything from 45 to 80 miles an hour. Since the driver would have only his steering-wheel and throttle to concentrate on, there should be nothing difficult about this.

Easy Landing

As for the actual touch-down, a slight hold-off near the ground and the closing of the throttle would be the pilot's two contributions. For the rest, the main wheels would rat, the aircraft would tip on to its well sprung nose-wheel, and the footbrake could be instantly applied.

The building of such an aircraft presents no great difficulty today. Properly handled and presented to the public, enthusiasts in Britain believe it will really get medium-income families into the air Its building depends on the general finances of the Government, but built it will be.

There is one thing to beware of—the new owner-drivers of the air must be taught simple navigation and air-sense, and kept out of bad visibility for their first 100 hours. But that is a matter to be covered by licencing regulations.

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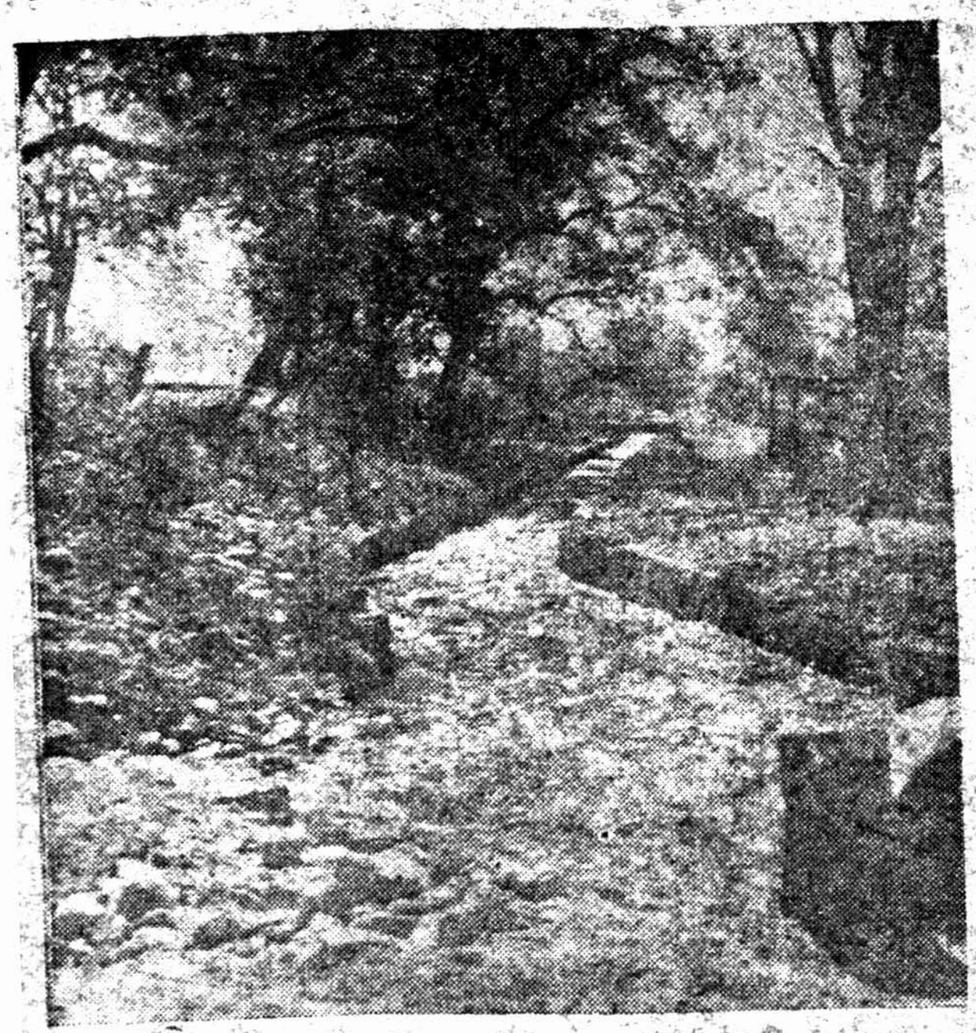


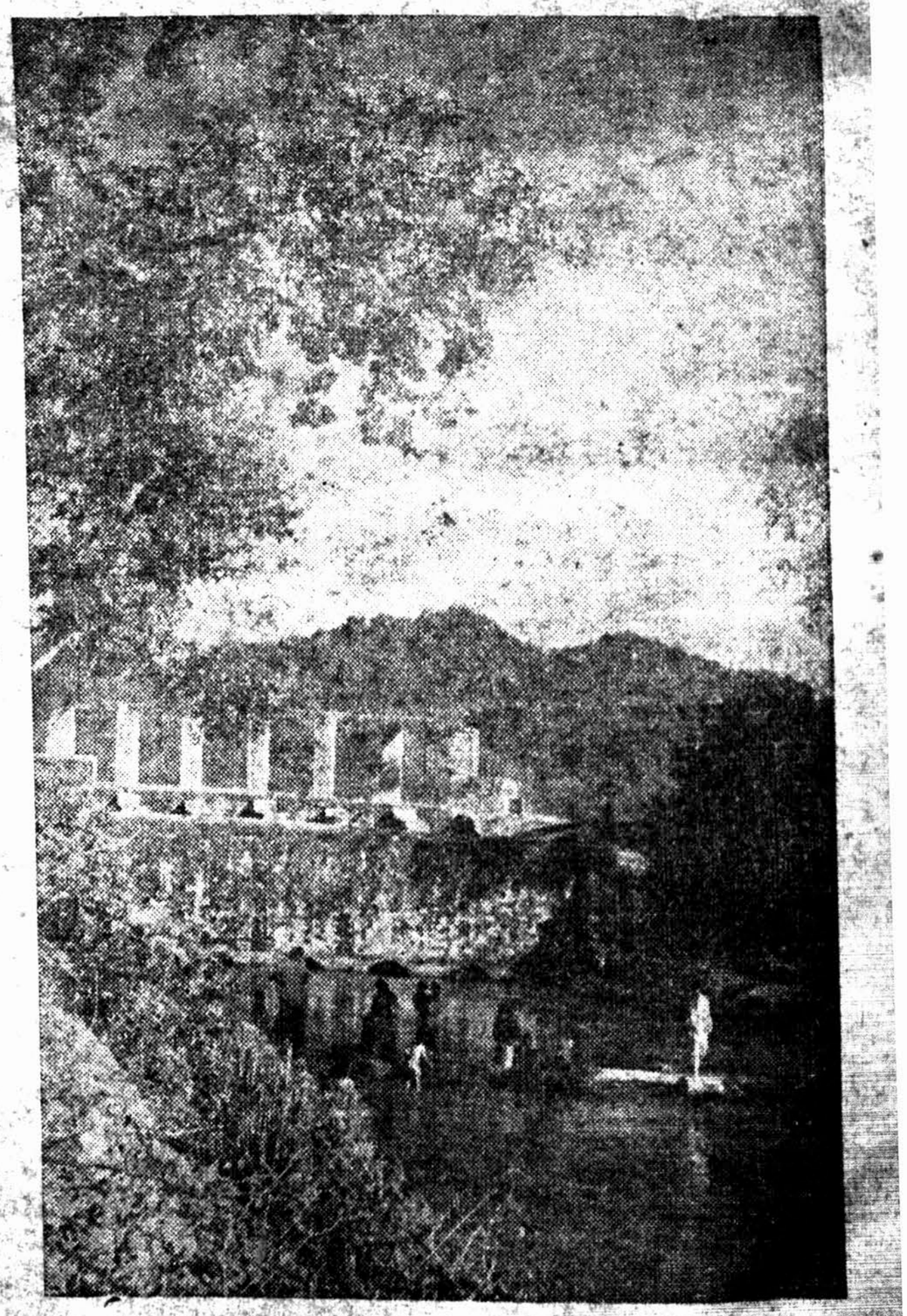
A CANAL NEAR PAWALGARH IN THE BHABHAR FOREST

RAM GANGA AT KALAGARH

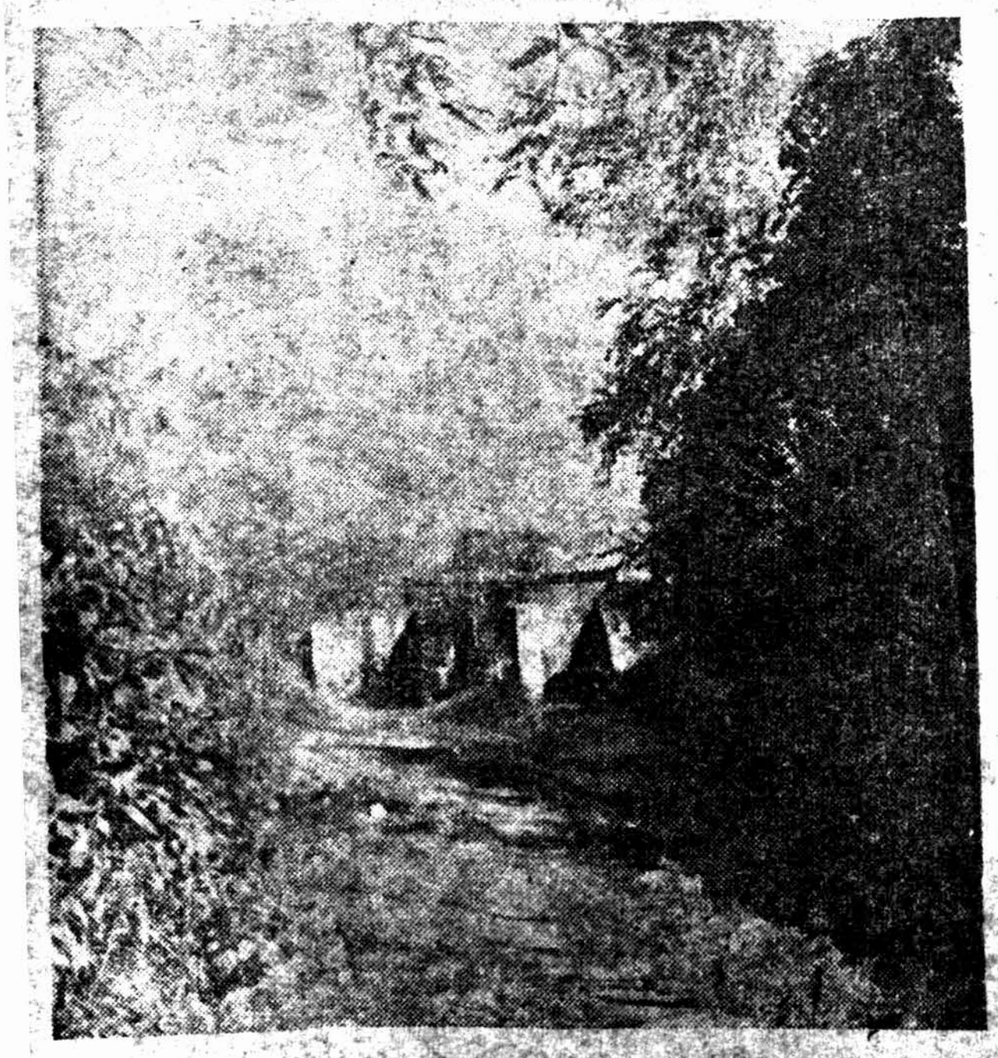
BOUND TOWARDS THE RIVER

TREK THROUGH TARAI FOREST

(STORY ON PAGE 21)



RAM NAGAR CANAL HEAD-WORKS



CANAL HEADWORKS NEAR PAWALGARH

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